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-----Alexander T. Hussey-----  
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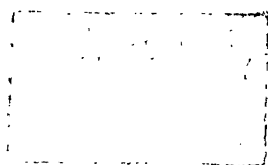


**The History of Company E**  
**308th Infantry**



**The History of Company E**  
**308th Infantry**







**CORPORAL ALEXANDER T. HUSSEY**

**The History  
of  
Company E, 308th Infantry  
(1917-1919)**

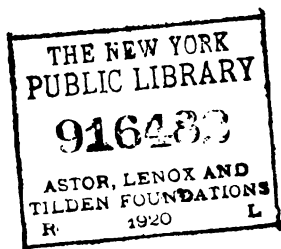
**By**  
**Corp. Alexander T. Hussey**  
**and**  
**Pvt. Raymond M. Flynn**

**The Knickerbocker Press**

**New York**

**1919**





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**This Book is Dedicated**  
**TO**  
**OUR FALLEN COMRADES**







**PRIVATE RAYMOND M. FLYNN**

## FOREWORD

IN this book we have endeavored to relate the History of an Infantry Company from its inception to its demobilization and mustering-out, showing its growth and training day by day in sequence, its personnel, its experiences and fighting qualities from the viewpoint and feeling of two men who were with it at all times.

We have clung close to facts, deeming it wisest to relate our story authentically and without exaggeration. It has not been possible to mention every man's name or to tell all the personal experiences in each instance throughout this book, but rather a sufficient number to lend a human and personal touch.

The perusal of this book will enable those of our readers who were members of Company E to recall with precision their military career in the World's War, and the casual reader to get a comprehensive idea of a Company of Doughboys.

## AMERICA COMES IN

*We are coming from the ranch, from the city and the mine,*

*And the world has gone before us to the towns upon the Rhine;*

*As the rising of the tide*

*On the Old-World side,*

*We are coming to the battle, to the Line.*

*From the valleys of Virginia, from the Rockies in the North,*

*We are coming by battalions, for the word was carried forth:*

*"We have put the pen away*

*And the sword is out today,*

*For the Lord has loosed the Vintages of Wrath."*

*We are singing in the ships as they carry us to fight,*

*As our fathers sang before us by the camp-fires' light;*

*In the wharf-light glare,*

*They can hear us Over There*

*When the ships come steaming through the night.*

*Right across the deep Atlantic where the Lusitania passed,*

*With the battle-flag of Yankee-land a-floating at the mast*

*We are coming all the while,*

*Over twenty hundred mile,*

*And we're staying to the finish, to the last.*

*We are many—we are one—and we're in it overhead,*

*We are coming as an Army that has seen its women dead,*

*And the old American Yell*

*Will be loud above the shell*

*When we cross the top together, seeing red.*

**—KLAXON,**

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# THE HISTORY OF COMPANY E, 308th INFANTRY

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## INFANCY AND ADOLESCENCE

AFTER America's declaration of war upon the Central Powers of Europe, Uncle Sam was confronted with the unique problem of raising and training a large army. One of his first steps toward the accomplishment of that task was the selection of a densely wooded tract of land at Yaphank, Long Island. This strip of forest was christened Camp Upton, after the famous General of that name. In the selection of this spot Uncle Sam must have had full knowledge of the spirit, strength, and tenacity of the liberty-loving boys of the Great Metropolis, because upon the arrival of the first contingent of New York City's selected men they were promptly introduced to a course in "Forest Dentistry," or what might be commonly called "stump digging."

## 308th Infantry

This contingent, like the ones to follow, was made up of men from all parts of the Greater City. There were the lawyer, the clerk, the storekeeper, the tradesman, and the artist, representing not alone the American born, but the citizen representative of nearly every country of the Old World. These men promptly cast aside the derby hat, the serge suit, the starched collar, and the silk socks, to don the olive drab, and bravely set out to meet the task of constructing a camp second to none and of becoming soldiers worthy of our noble traditions.

On September 7, 1917, Colonel Nathan K. Averill was appointed commander of the new 308th Infantry. This same day Captain Brooks Herring was given command of Company E, and therefore it may be said that it was on September 7, 1917, that Company E came into being. Lieutenants Griffiths, Reinhardt, Stratton, Berry, Bill, First Sergeant Atha, and Drill Sergeant Monk made up the rest of the officer and non-commissioned officer personnel. Captain Herring was taken ill a few days after his appointment and First Lieutenant George G. McMurtry was given command of the Company. The original contingent of men, about forty in number, was received on September 22d.

Company E's first home was the barrack P. 3, where from time to time new men were added and the preliminary training and development was carried on until the removal to P. 23 on Fourth Avenue, a few weeks thereafter. At this post the growth of the Company was very rapid, accentuated by new arrivals and a display of a splendid spirit, obedience to, and respect for military curriculum which meant, principally, rising in the morning at five-thirty to the music of the bugle, hurriedly dressing to be present at reveille fifteen minutes later, after which the mess-kit was produced—a dash for the chow line, and a devouring of the cooks' first efforts of the day.

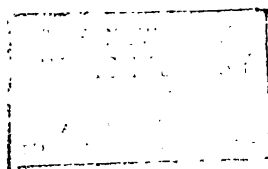
This schedule meant a great change to the men who had previously slept in their soft feather-beds at home, breakfasted on the best in the land, and reported to their respective duties at an hour that was much later than the bugler's call to reveille. After breakfast each man was required to "police" about his bunk, which was an iron structure with wire springs, adorned with a straw tick and three army blankets. The barrack also had to be policed, as well as the grounds about it, and it was at this early hour of the morning that sergeants began to lose their popularity. At seven-forty-

five "Fall in" was sounded and the Company assembled, at which time the day's work was begun. The selection of details was made, including such pleasant work as shoveling coal, digging stumps, and hauling wood, unless you had incurred the disfavor of the Top Sergeant, in which case the "Order of the K. P." would be conferred upon you, and the day would be spent in mopping floors, peeling onions, washing pots and pans, and the like. The more fortunate went forth to the regular routine of drill.

There was much to lighten the drudgery and monotony of work and drill. There was the weekend pass, giving permission to the ones so fortunate as to be on the list the opportunity of visiting their families and friends at home. There were various entertainments at the K. of C., Y. M. C. A., and in the barracks amongst the men themselves. Corporal John Mullin, the versatile soldier actor, assisted by our popular Supply Sergeant Sherman Stevenson MacWhinney, the blond Caruso, "Paddy" Long, who, though a cook, was a much better dancer, Mendelsohn and Jonas, the tear-drawing elocutionists, and many others who helped to pass away the cold and dreary winter nights, will not be forgotten by the men of Company E.







It was Mullin who introduced that famous and touching lullaby *The Army, the Army, the Democratic Army*:

Oh, the army, the army, the democratic army,  
They clothe you and they feed you.  
Because the army needs you. Hash for breakfast,  
Beans for dinner, stew for supper-time.  
Thirty dollars every month, deducting twenty-nine.  
Oh, the army, the army, the democratic army,  
All the Jews and Wops, the Dutch and Irish Cops,  
They're all in the army now.

Sergeant MacWhinney, Mess Sergeant Kessler, and Lieutenant Jerry Mullin "starred" in the first five lines respectively, assisted in the grand finale by Goldberg, Ginsberg, and Perlberg, holding up the Jewish end; Del Duca, Patrissi, and Carucci as Italian tenors, with Schmidt and Leumann carrying the air for the land of Dikes and Canals, supported by the heavy basses Curley, Fallace, and Sargeant, Erin's representatives of "New York's Best." Company E was a fighting company as well as a singing one; Jack Curry, the popular sergeant, Corporals Leumann and Del Duca, as well as Cook Lubchansky, always brought home the "bacon" in the boxing contests in the camp. The generosity of Captain McMurtry,

who, among other kindly deeds, never failed to furnish special refreshments at the Company parties, will ever be remembered, and at this time it is only fitting and proper to mention the great generosity of Joseph McAleenan, fondly known to the men as "Uncle Joe," because it was he who presented to the 308th its athletic equipment, games, pool tables, and pianos, which helped to pass away and make more merry many an hour in the recreation room.

As time wore on and the New Year was ushered in, Company E began to take on real military form, due to the herculean efforts of Captain McMurtry, ably assisted by Lieutenants Griffiths, Mullin, Berry, Bill, Cook, Stevens, Wilhelm, MacDougall, and Gaston, the latter five being assigned to the Company about this time. From time to time reviews and drills were held under the personal direction and scrutiny of Colonel Averill and Lieutenant-Colonel Boniface. In the latter part of January a competition drill was arranged, the winning platoon to give an exhibition drill on the stage of the New York Hippodrome at the play to be given there by the 308th Infantry on the afternoon of Sunday, February 3d, plans for which were now being made. This initial honor fell to the

Third Platoon of Company E, commanded by Lieutenant Cook.

Plans were also being matured for the 308th to give a regimental parade in New York, and on February 4th the Regiment marched down Fifth Avenue to the strains of martial music with a measured step and a military air, enjoying the singular distinction of being the first National Army regiment to parade and receive its colors, showing to the people the progress that had been made in making a soldier of the selected man.

By this time the camp had undergone many changes. Among them was the erection of a 308th Regimental Theatre at the junction of Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, Private Bezer and Mechanics Johnson and Bergen devoting much of their time and efforts to its artistic construction. When it was completed, Sergeant Childs directed the moving picture entertainments.

The men heard with great pleasure the report that the Division was soon to give, in answer to the clamor of the people of New York, a divisional parade in that city on February 22d. Surely no more appropriate date could have been chosen. In a blinding snowstorm, over twelve thousand men and officers marched to the beat of martial

music; with heads erect, shoulders back, and looking every inch soldiers, worthy of the tumultuous reception that was afforded them by the crowds that lined the streets and avenues of the city.

After the divisional parade it was quite evident to the men that it was only a question of a few weeks before they would sail for overseas duty. Things moved swiftly and seriously. Complete equipment was issued and all preparations made for a move on short notice. The intuition proved correct and on or about the middle of March each man was given his final pass to see his folks and friends for the last time before sailing.

On Thursday, April 4th, the final overseas examination was made by the army physicians, and on the afternoon of that day Father Halligan, the Regimental Chaplain, attended to the spiritual wants of all the men. The following day the great news was broken that on Saturday, April 6th, the 77th Division would bid adieu to Camp Upton. With the receipt of the glad tidings the men could no longer restrain their true feelings. A procession of the whole Regiment with torches flaring, the beating of drums, the blowing of bugles, and the general exultations of the men, ascended Divisional Hill and serenaded the Commanding General,

Evan M. Johnson and his Staff. There was not much sleep in Company E that night, reveille sounded at four o'clock the next morning, and immediately after mess packs were rolled for the last time at Camp Upton.

The sun never rose more beautiful than on the morning of April 6th, and never looked down upon a more representative assemblage of America's young manhood than that which answered in clear distinct tones to the last roll call of Company E in the United States. The departure for the station and the boarding of the train in waiting were uneventful, except for the solemn and serious aspect that pervaded the Company. It appeared that after their night of revelry the great seriousness of their mission had suddenly dawned upon the men, and when they boarded the ferry to sail around the Battery to Pier 61 the occasion was most striking, a few mothers, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts lined the station to catch a last fond glimpse of "Their Boy."

Upon arrival at the pier the men of Company E boarded the *S. S. Cretic* and were promptly assigned to their compartments, and as the sun sank over the horizon of the Palisades the *Cretic* slowly turned her nose down New York Bay, permitting

the men to take a last glimpse, for an indefinite time, of the Statue of Liberty which meant so much to them, and perfectly symbolized the spirit which they were boldly setting forth to uphold. After the lights of Coney Island had faded into the distance, the men went below to dream of the past, and think of the future.

## A SAFE VOYAGE

THE first night out, Major Kenneth Budd, Military Commander of the ship, called upon Company E to establish a guard. This was done, and the men took their posts, receiving instructions which were to govern the conduct of the troops on board, including a warning to keep a sharp lookout for enemy submarines. On the early morning of April 8th the "Good Ship *Cretic*" entered the harbor of Halifax. The devastated ruins of the city, due to a munition explosion early in the year, could be plainly seen.

That afternoon the *Cretic* and her companion ships, with their naval convoy, steaming out of the bay, passed many American transports flying the Stars and Stripes, some of which carried wounded men returning from the battlefields of Europe. The various craft in the harbor blew their whistles, and the men on board waved their hats and bid "God-speed." One of Company E's men climbed the mast and attached near



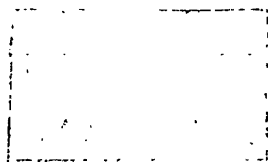
its top, as the *Cretic* was an English transport, the Stars and Strips, which brought forth great cheers.

The following day, the men were all assembled on deck for lifeboat drill and assigned to their proper places in the lifeboats, in case the emergency arose for their use. Life-belts were issued and the men instructed to wear them at all times. On the morning of April 17th, a flotilla of English destroyers were sighted in the distance and joined the convoy as an additional protection against submarines. The transport then was about to enter the danger zone. Up to this time the dreaded submarine had not made its appearance and the trip was quite uneventful, except for the fact that some of the men were seasick, especially Lieutenant Stevens, who insisted on feeding the fishes frequently. The next day the green waters of the Irish Sea tossed the ship about and cast its spray across her bow.

On the morning of the 19th could be seen the dim outline of the Irish coast, and many a son and descendant of Erin raised his hat in silent reverence. The afternoon brought the rugged coast of Wales into view and at seven o'clock the convoy steamed up the Mersey River and anchored in the harbor at Liverpool, from where could be



**S. S. CRETIC**



seen the beautiful city of New Brighton on the opposite bank. The night was spent on board and as dusk enshrouded the surroundings not a light was visible. The spirit of the men was excellent and they felt a much greater sense of security after being safely anchored.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the following day the men disembarked and entrained in third-class passenger coaches for the journey across England. Passing through Crewe, the first stop was made at Rugby, where "Waacs" served tea and biscuits. A few hours later the train passed through the outskirts of London, arriving at Dover about 2 A.M. The troops detrained and were marched to the "Oil Mill Barrack," a quaint old structure used as a rest camp by the British. After a few hours' sleep the men awoke to gaze upon the Chalk Cliffs of Dover, on the shores of the English Channel, over which soared many aeroplanes used in the defense of the English coast. After having eaten a typical English breakfast the men explored the bomb-proof cellars of the Barrack, and saw and talked with, for the first time, women and children who sought protection in these cellars from enemy bombs. At three o'clock on the afternoon of April 21st the Company was as-

sembled and marched to the docks of Dover, where they boarded a ship and steamed across the English Channel well protected by destroyers, arriving in Calais at 6 o'clock.

## IN FRANCE

AFTER landing on French soil the men were marched to an English camp on the outskirts of Calais, where they were billeted and warned against making any lights or fires whatever, as this place was subject to enemy bombing. Only the night previous the camp had been raided and heavily bombed. It was there, for the first time, that the men met many British, Australian, and Canadian soldiers, and saw many types of Orientals engaged in labor with German prisoners. On the following day gas-masks and steel helmets were issued and the American rifle exchanged for the English. At this time the great German offensive was in progress and thousands of wounded were being carried in ambulances and other vehicles, driven by women, to the hospitals in the vicinity.

That night was spent in the same camp, and on Tuesday, April 23d, at 10 A.M. the Company was marched to the railroad station, where they received

train rations and boarded the "Hommes and Chevaux" Pullmans, better known as box-cars, arriving at Audrick about midday, where they detrained and hiked to Beyinghem, a distance of about twelve kilometers. This was the first hike of any great length and the men welcomed even the bed of straw that night in the barns of the little village where they were billeted. Wednesday was given over to rest and the arrangement of sleeping quarters. This village was approximately eighteen kilometers behind the lines, but the flash of the cannon could be plainly seen at night-time, and the men could hear distinctly the bombardments which were going on in the attack and defense of Mt. Kemmel.

The 77th Division at this place was made a part of the B. E. F. and drilled, trained, and schooled strenuously in English methods of warfare, many of the officers and men attending schools of instruction. It was here that Lieutenants MacAllister and Jepson joined Company E.

Some of the officers and non-commissioned officers visited the Canadian forces in the lines at Arras, including Captain McMurtry, First Sergeant McGay, and Supply Sergeant MacWhinney, and there experienced first hand observation of

trench warfare by securing special permission of the Commanding Officer of the Canadian forces to accompany night patrols into "No Man's Land." Each one related interesting tales of his experiences in receiving his baptism of fire.

The men were not slow to adapt themselves to their new French surroundings and *œufs* and *pommes de terre*, *vin rouge*, and *vin blanc* soon became part of their vocabulary. Up to this time Company E had been without a mascot, and the sight of a little black goat in the arms of a French mademoiselle gave John Childs an inspiration. He learned to *parlez-vous* and the goat was officially adopted by the Company.

The first mail arrived from the United States on May 7th and tended greatly to strengthen the spirit of the men. Happily the mail date coincided with the first pay in France, made in francs and centimes (which no American could get through his head if he stayed in France till the Hudson River turned into grape juice).

On Sunday, May 12th, it became known that the Division was to move to another sector on the Western Front, and in accordance therewith instructions were given to the men to roll their packs,



and to stand ready to move out at an early hour on the following morning. The night proved very exciting; enemy aeroplanes came over and bombed the immediate vicinity, the concussion of the bombs actually shaking the very buildings of the village. "First Call" blew at 3 A.M. and the men arose, ate their breakfast, and assembled with full equipment to hike back to Audrick, where they boarded the train in waiting. The train pulled out of Audrick about 10 A.M., passing on through Calais and Bologne, then on to Mondicourt, where, in a heavy rain the Company detrained and fell into formation, marching to Warluzel, arriving there at 11.30 P.M., wet to the skin and pretty well exhausted.

The name Warluzel (war is hell) is very suggestive, at least the men thought so after their strenuous walk, but after having a day's rest and an opportunity to arrange their quarters, which were in barns and vacant houses, they were ready to take up the regular routine of drilling and training on the succeeding day. On May 16th the Second Battalion of the Regiment was reviewed by British staff officers, and again on May 18th was reviewed by high British officers at Saulty, a reserve camp, where, in an address by one of the English generals,

it was stated that the Battalion was now part of the 5th British Brigade.

Some of the officers and men attended special schools in bombing, automatic rifles, musketry, and wiring. Others visited the front-line positions, including Sergeant Kaplan, who took part in a Canadian patrol over "No Man's Land." Kaplan, who was an ex-marine, and wounded at Vera Cruz, enjoyed his first experience with the "Hun" so thoroughly that he was A. W. O. L. in "No Man's Land" for a few days.

The first sad event in Company E after reaching France occurred on May 22d when Private Alfred Ferguson, a member of the First Platoon, and one of the most popular and beloved men in the Company, was taken away suddenly, falling a victim to that dread disease, anthrax. Funeral services were held in the little church at Warluzel, conducted by Father Halligan, the Company attending in a body. The profound regret and sympathy of the men was plainly shown in their expressions of esteem for their departed comrade.

It was about this time that Corporal James Hamilton, while on special duty in a near-by town, was slightly wounded by flying shrapnel from an exploding bomb dropped by an enemy plane. He

enjoys the distinction of being the first man of Company E to be wounded by the enemy.

On the 27th of the month the men were told to roll their packs, and march forward to a reserve line of trenches near La Bazeque Farm. These trenches were along the Arras-Doullens road and were to be held by the 77th in the event that the Germans broke through the British first and second lines in their great drive for the channel ports. This brought the men within range of the enemy artillery, and was their first experience under fire. The time there was spent in the laying out and preparation of means of defense.

On June 5th word was received with great joy and acclamation that on the following day the 77th Division would move to the American Front to join General Pershing's army; and so, on the afternoon of that day, Company E having in the meantime returned to Warluzel, the men rolled their packs, fell in, and hiked ten kilometers, when they pitched tents for the night, going on in the morning for twenty kilometers more to a little village where they were billeted for the night. The next morning the march was continued to Gononflos, a distance of ten kilometers. After a day's rest the Company continued the journey to

Hangest, where they camped on the banks of the River Somme until midnight, at which time a train was boarded in the near-by station.

The next morning the men awoke to find themselves passing through the heart of France, in the course of which journey Versailles, Toul, Nancy, and other cities of importance were viewed. It was at Toul that an American Red Cross girl served good hot bouillon, much to the joy of the men. This long and tiresome ride of over two days and two nights came to an end on June 12th, when the train pulled into Châtel, from which place the men set out to hike to Fontenoy, a distance of about twenty-two kilometers, stopping in the woods on their way to have their breakfast of "hard-tack and corned willie."

The Company arrived at Fontenoy in the late afternoon of the same day. In this place, which was a quaint, old-fashioned village snugly tucked away in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains, tents were pitched, and the men set out to corner the egg market. The time here was spent in light drill and instruction, and the march was continued on the evening of the 17th, to Rambervillers, where the Company was billeted in an old brick factory. The following day was spent there, the men meet-

ing for the first time many American soldiers who had seen service at the front.

On the march to Bacoarat that night the Company passed the Rainbow Division on their way from the line. The night presented a most picturesque scene, the moon never shone more beautiful through the dense forest, and as the long lines of troops passed each other greetings and admonitions were exchanged, especially when the old 69th went by, such as "How are things in New York?" "Is Fat O'Dea there?" "You can get 'em, we did," "He's only got two hands and two legs," and many jests were passed back and forth until the columns lost sight of each other. At Baccarat the Company was billeted in an old French garrison, and saw in this town the effects of enemy occupation and destruction, the Germans having occupied this place for a period of about sixteen days in the early part of the war.

After a few days' rest, the men taking advantage of the opportunities presented by the restaurants and stores of the town, packs were rolled, and the Company set out for Neufmaison, a walk of about twelve kilometers, arriving there about midnight, billeting in French barracks. This place was situated in the rear of the lines in the Chamois sector of the Lorraine Front.

## LORRAINE

It was now assured that Company E was about to enter into combat with the world enemy, the Hun, and the first few days at Neufmaison were spent in training and in getting all in readiness for the advance forward. At night on June 24th, the men were awakened and ordered to "Fall In" with full fighting equipment; extra ammunition was distributed, and under the command of Captain McMurtry, with Lieutenants Cook, Wilhelm, MacDougall, and Stevens as Platoon Leaders, they marched out of Neufmaison in the dead of the night with squad intervals of thirty yards, and took up their position in the support lines at Chenoit Farm.

While occupying this position the men were forced to remain under cover by day to prevent observation by the enemy, but at night increased the vigilance of their guard, the whole Company "standing to" during the hours most likely for attack by the enemy. It was here, in the forenoon

of June 25th, that Corporal Fox, while examining a detonator that had been picked up in the trenches, severely injured his hand. The explosion of the detonator also caused slight injuries to Privates Thompson and Carney. Fox's hand was later amputated as a result of the accident. On the evening of the 25th the position was shelled by enemy batteries, resulting in no casualties.

Orders were received on June 29th to move forward to the front-line trenches, and so, under cover of darkness, Company E in the early hours of the following morning relieved Company D on that part of the line covered by posts 14 to 23 inclusive. This particular sector was situated just outside of and in a northerly direction from Badonvillers, the wrecked condition of its homes and buildings, together with its devastated property, giving convincing proof of its bitter defense in the early days of the war.

As dusk faded into dawn, the men, peering over the parapet of the trench, could see for the first time "No Man's Land," that strip of ground between the enemy's front line and their own, with its battered trenches, shattered trees, shell-torn surface, and wire entanglements. Private Weaving, while on duty at one of the outposts on July 1st,

was wounded by an enemy bullet grazing his right temple. He was evacuated to the hospital, but his wound, fortunately, did not prove fatal.

Reconnaissance, combat, and visiting patrols were sent out by the Company Commander during the night, some of which were under the guidance of French non-commissioned officers, resulting in a few minor engagements. Information was gained by the scouts of the Second Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Griffiths, in conjunction with French artillery officers, that an attack might be expected by the enemy on the early morning of July 4th, and so, speaking in slang terms, the Americans "beat 'em to it," and at 1.30 A.M., a few minutes before the time set for the German attack, a heavy barrage was laid over the German lines as a reminder of American Independence Day. The German artillery answered, but their infantry did not succeed in penetrating the American front line.

In the early morning of the 5th, Company F of the Second Battalion relieved Company E, and the latter returned to a support position at Pexonne, which was shelled by the enemy on the morning of July 8th, but without any casualties resulting. On July 10th, Company L of the Third Bat-



talion relieved the men at Pexonne and they moved back to Bertrichamps, about ten kilometers behind the lines, for a ten days' rest.

A rest in the army is not all that the word implies, the time at Bertrichamps being spent principally in training, drilling, and in problems of maneuver. However there were some amusements. The 308th Band gave concerts daily and there were lectures, moving picture and vaudeville entertainments at the Salvation Army Hut, the principal one given by our own divisional players. Elsie Janis, the illustrious New York actress, appeared on one occasion in recitation and songs, much to the delight of the men. The Company also took advantage of the swimming opportunities afforded by the Meurthe River, near by. While here First Sergeant McGay and Sergeants Fisk, Nichols, and Upham received their commissions and were assigned to other Divisions.

On Friday, July 19th, the Company returned to Neufmaison and took over its previous billets in that place for a period of about two weeks, going into strenuous training, receiving instructions from the officers and men who had attended schools in the various branches of Infantry work. From here,



**MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER**



Corporal Haight, the Company Clerk, was sent to Officers' Training School.

In the meantime the 37th Division was relieving and taking over the positions occupied by the 77th on the Lorraine front, and so, on August 1st, Company E was relieved at Neufmaison. They rolled their packs, and set out on the hike, arriving at Charmes, Wednesday, August the 7th, passing through that region of the Vosges where the tide of the great German offensive was stemmed in 1914, in their mad efforts to reach Paris by that route. The countryside bore mute evidence, by its graves and cemeteries, to the cost of that great check. After a twenty-four hour ride from Charmes to La Ferte Gaucher, the Company detrained and marched to Chairaugers near Juoy, pitched tents, and rested for a day and a half. Rumor was current amongst the men that the 77th was soon to meet, in combat, the enemy, on a sector that was considered the most active on the Western Front.

Saturday, August 10th, the Company boarded trucks, making part of a long line of transports that were to move the 77th troops in that section to their destination. These auto-trucks were driven by Chinese chauffeurs. The course of the

trip took the men across the Marne River, through Château-Thierry, which less than a month previous had been the scene of one of the bitterest struggles of the war, and the place where American arms not only succeeded in stopping the German offensive of July 15th, but drove the enemy back through Fère-en-Tardenois to the Vesle River.

After arrival at Fère-en-Tardenois the men were marched to a woods just outside of the city, where they were glad to spread their blankets and rest for the night. The following day being Sunday, Father Halligan said a Field Mass in the woods. It was at this point that tremendous stores of war material was captured from the enemy in their hasty exit. In a shack used by the Germans as a canteen, several cases of beer and mineral water were left untouched, and the men had "a drink on the Kaiser." Near by there were vast fields of captured shells of all calibers, as well as numberless entrenching tools, machine guns, and other equipment.

## VESLE

ON the morning of August 12th, at 3 A.M., the Company was assembled, and after a hurried breakfast slung packs and equipment, and marched out with the other companies of the Second Battalion toward the Mauriel-en-Dole Woods, passing on the way batteries of heavy naval guns in action, also observing the enemy destruction of railroads and bridges, and arrived at the Dole Woods where they took up a reserve position on the heights overlooking the valley about Chery-Chartreuve. It was evident to the men that there was much activity on this front from the fact that enemy planes hovered about and battles in the air were frequent.

Unexpectedly orders were received on the late afternoon of that day that the Battalion would move forward at dusk to occupy a support position immediately behind the front lines. Captain McMurtry with some of the Battalion officers, upon receipt of the orders went forward to examine the position. Company E, under the command of

Lieutenants MacDougall and Wilhelm, in conjunction with the other companies of the Second Battalion, "fell in" on the road at about 9 P.M. with Lieutenant Griffiths as guide.

The flash and the roar of the cannon, together with the continuous traffic of ammunition trucks, ambulances, and ration wagons going and coming, presented a scene that night such as no man could ever forget, and as the men advanced in a column of twos on the right side of the road in the midst of that dense turmoil of traffic and humanity, suddenly the cries of "First aid" were heard, the column was halted and ordered to lay low on the left bank of the road, an enemy "77" had landed in the column, resulting in the death of Sergeant Greenstein, of the First Platoon, and the wounding seriously of Sergt. Bill Sargeant, and Privates Medico and Vandenberg.

A little later word was passed to move on and the column of twos moved forward only to enter a gas pocket where the command "Gas" was given, when every man adjusted his mask and continued the march until the danger point was passed, where gas-masks were removed. The movement forward to the support line was accompanied by considerable difficulty, due to the heavy shelling

and the continuous danger of gas, the men frequently being forced to seek protection in "funk-holes" and along the embankment on the side of the road. As the column ascended the hill leading into Mt. St. Martin the enemy's flares and caterpillar signal lights were very distinct, the former taking the shape of a falling arc-light, and the latter that of a necklace of pearls. The pt-pt-pt of the machine guns and the report of the rifles was plainly audible.

At Mt. St. Martin, Captain McMurtry met Company E, and guided them to a position on the road to the west of the village about five hundred yards distant, where they remained until just before dawn when the funk-holes of the support line in "Death Valley" a few rods below the road were taken over from a Company of the 305th Infantry. The men proceeded across the field in a single column at intervals of ten paces, passing the aeroplane hangars near by. Shortly after this relief was made the position was subjected to a mustard gas attack by the enemy which necessitated the wearing of gas-masks for a period of about an hour, resulting in the serious gassing of Corporal Bolan, and Privates Salzberg, Krauss, Kennedy, Leary, and La Rocco, the latter subse-



quently on August 15th dying from its effects. The day was replete with aerial activity and desultory shelling by the enemy. On the following day, August 14th, Sergeant Atha, while cleaning his automatic pistol suddenly caused it to go off, wounding himself in the foot. At dusk the position was severely shelled, a piece of shrapnel seriously wounding Private Longinotti, almost severing his arm, later causing its amputation.

Immediately after the shelling subsided the men were told to make ready to advance to the front line, which they were to take over that night, Captain McMurtry having visited the position during the day. Battle-packs were rolled and the men, after having partaken of light rations, it being extremely difficult due to enemy observation and artillery activity to bring up food, filed out of the valley and up the hill, on to the road just outside of Mt. St. Martin. When the road was reached the enemy suddenly opened up a heavy bombardment of high explosives and mustard gas shells, causing considerable confusion in the extreme darkness, which resulted in the wounding seriously of Private William O'Brien, pieces of shrapnel piercing his right arm and right leg, and the gassing of Corp. Hussey and Privates

Connell and Bodziock. The bombardment continued until nearly dawn, making it impossible for the Company to take over the front-line position, in view of the fact that no reliefs could be effected during the daylight. Consequently the men returned to "Death Valley." Soon after arrival there, the explosion of a shell near the funk-hole of Private B. Krauss seriously wounded him in the right thigh. On this date also many men were slightly gassed.

That night, August the 15th, the Company was successful in making the relief without any casualties except that of Private Suiklos, whose forefinger was shot off by a sniper's bullet. The front line was on the northerly side of a railroad cut, across the Vesle River, just outside of Ville Savoye. Among the shattered ruins of the village lay many dead Americans and Germans. On that same night a ration platoon which had followed the main body of the Company to this front, while quartered in one of the barns at Le Pre Farm, was subjected to a severe shelling of high explosives and gas, one shell making a direct hit on the building in which they were located, either wounding or gassing every man in the platoon. The day of August 16th was quiet except for light shelling in the forenoon.

Private Rossman, while on his way from the Le Pre Farm, to join the Company in the front line, was hit by a fragment of an exploding shell which resulted in his death a few days later. A few minor casualties also occurred, among them the gassing of Corporals Rogers and Reagan.

At night time the Company "stood to" in readiness at all times for surprise attacks by the enemy. Patrols were sent out over "No Man's Land," which was constantly illuminated by the flares of the Boche. The first prisoner was taken on the night of August 17th, when a venturesome member of an enemy patrol seeking information as to the exact location of our lines, was taken by Lieutenant MacDougall, who was now in command of the Company, Captain McMurtry having been appointed Acting Major in the absence of Major Budd, who had been gassed. On Monday, August 19th, at 2 A.M., the Company was relieved. The trip out of the line was most exciting, the men passing through an area that was being heavily shelled by the enemy, but fortunately they arrived without further casualties in the Dole Woods, where they remained until August 25th. The time there was spent in digging trenches, and in strengthening that position.

Sunday, August 25th, the Company took up a sector about three kilometers nearer the front line, or what was known as the "Blue Line." The men dug trenches here for the purpose of making this the first line of resistance in case of an advance by the enemy. From the "Blue Line" the men advanced to the "Red Line," situated in a woods just to the south of St. Martin, on the way barely escaping a heavy bombardment placed on the road over which they passed. This position was taken over on the morning of August 29th. The men occupied funk-holes as a means of protection against shelling. While in the "Red Line" the kitchen of Company E was located in Chery-Chartreuve, about two kilometers to the rear. The exploding of a shell in almost a direct hit on the building in which the kitchen was placed caused the wounding of Mess Sergeant Kessler.

The Company's mess was brought up by means of ration details. At night the men dug trenches, thus being free of observation by the enemy, except when flares were thrown up over the front lines, which necessitated their remaining motionless in whatever pose they might be until the flares died away. It was on the morning of September 2d (Labor Day) just after mess, many of the men

were playing cards in their dugouts, the Boche artillery had been exceptionally quiet since midnight, when all of a sudden the whiz of an oncoming shell attracted their attention, and everyone laid low; a tremendous explosion followed. This shell had landed only a few yards from the funk-holes. It was followed by many more in rapid succession. Trees were cut off at their trunks and together with flying dirt and shrapnel fell over the funk-holes of the men.

When the barrage lifted and they emerged from their shelter, the sight that greeted their eyes was terrible. Three of the men who only twenty minutes before had been playing cards were blown from their dugouts, the bodies being hardly recognizable, and there, decorated by the wooden cross, their comrades laid to rest Privates Asello, Frost, and Weiner.

On one occasion while here, a ration platoon with Sergeant Del Duca in charge, in bringing up rations to another regiment occupying the advance lines, on the road just outside of Ville Savoye, ran into a terrific shelling of high explosives and gas. Fortunately no casualties resulted, despite the fact that Private Furlong, by the concussion of a shell, had every button on his blouse torn off.

To Sergeant Del Duca much credit is due for his splendid judgment in handling the situation and in successfully delivering the rations on this night.

On the night of September the 2d, orders were given to make ready to go forward and take up new positions, and so, two platoons of the Company under Lieutenant MacDougall, advanced to a position in the woods, a few hundred yards to the rear of the front line in the railroad cut. The remaining two platoons, under command of Sergeant Baldwin, advanced to a position on the side of a ravine just west of Ville Savoye. When the Germans were driven back and across the Vesle River, in the great drive to which reference has already been made, they entrenched themselves on the summit of a great plateau overlooking the valley about Ville Savoye. This gave them exceptionally good observation of the outlying country. The American artillery had been hammering away at the Boche position with little or no let up for almost a month, and there was reason to believe that the enemy's determined stand was about to give way.

This reasoning proved to be correct. The two platoons under Lieutenant MacDougall had been subjected to a terrific artillery barrage on the

morning of September 3d in which Private Shesky was killed, and Sergeants Coyle and Wall, Corporals Rogers and Deylin, with Private Mantilla, were severely wounded, forcing these platoons to leave their position and advance to the protection of the funk-holes in the front line.

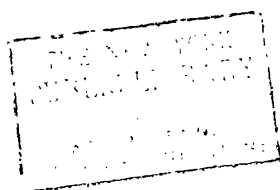
The Boche artillery on the afternoon of the same day laid another terrific barrage over the position held by the platoons under Sergeant Baldwin, lasting for a period of two hours and twenty minutes, but due to the great protection afforded by the shelter of the ravine only three casualties resulted, Privates Novotny, Bongartz, and Kaptik being hit by flying shrapnel. Throughout the night all was quiet. The following morning American observation planes were out in number and soon word was flashed that the Boche had given way and were in full retreat under the pressure exerted on both flanks. Orders were immediately issued to the Infantry to follow up the enemy.

Company E moved forward that day a distance of about five or six kilometers to a point just north of Blanzky, where they dug in under the protection of a small embankment. A support line was established here by the Second Battalion, the Third



**COLONEL N. K. AVERILL**  
**COMMANDER 308TH INFANTRY**





Battalion having caught up with the retreating Germans, the latter making a stand and establishing their lines in a prepared position just south of Revillon. Lieutenant MacDougall in command of twenty-five men from each company of the Second Battalion, on the night of September 5th, advanced forward to occupy a sector of the front line directly north of the support position.

There were several engagements at this point, the Regiment going over the top in attack after their barrage on three occasions. They were repulsed in the first attempt but succeeded in advancing their position in each of the subsequent attacks. First Lieutenant Murphy was now placed in command of Company E. It was on September 15th in the last attack that Private Richard Thompson was mortally wounded by an enemy bullet, dying on the field shortly after being hit. It was also in this engagement that Private Mattfield was seriously wounded and Private Hackett was slightly wounded. About this time Privates Boman and I. Gold were taken prisoners while on their way to take up an outpost position. In the meantime a detachment of men in charge of Sergeants Del Duca and Bezer had been ordered to take up a strategical position on the height over-

looking the enemy lines, where they did splendid work, suffering but one casualty, that of Private Miley. On the night of September 9th, Lieutenant MacDougall, Sergeant Callahan, and two men, Privates Miney and Hackett, constituting a combat patrol, displayed exceptional bravery and obtained information of great value.

The men of Company E who had remained in the support line position were frequently shelled by high explosives and gas, being forced on one occasion to seek the shelter of German dugouts near by, evacuated by the Boche in their retreat. There was much aerial activity and much anxiety concerning suspected German counter-offensives. The Company at all times stood in readiness for any emergency. In one instance, within a few minutes after the men had left the dugouts to occupy the embankment position, a direct hit by an enemy "155" crumbled a supposed shell-proof dugout of steel and large wooden timbers into a shattered mass of débris. The casualties of the Company while in support here consisted of the wounding by shrapnel of Privates Reilly, Sconhoft, Noe, Thomas, and Flynn, and the external burning by mustard gas of Corporal Barz.

By this time the men were quite worn out and

exhausted and welcomed rumors to the effect that they were soon to be relieved. For once a good rumor came true, and on the afternoon of Sunday, September the 15th, two of the members of Company E from sunny Italy set out to meet and guide the relief into the lines. They arrived at midnight with a company of Italian Infantry, a part of the 8th Italian Division in command of General Garibaldi, a descendant of the noted Italian General of that name, that was to take over the sector held by the 77th. After the relief was effected Company E together with the other companies of the Second Battalion "Fell In" and marched back to Verzilly, a distance of about twenty kilometers behind the line, arriving there about noon on the 16th. Here the men were given baths and a change of clothing. Equipment was also issued in place of that which had been lost in action.

On the evening of the following day September 17th, the Company was assembled and boarded auto-trucks. They rode throughout the night and nearly all of the following day, passing through Châlons, Bar-le-Duc and other French cities. Upon arrival at Chemin-Ordinaire, a small village in the eastern part of the Marne department the men were billeted and remained there for a rest of

two days. From here they hiked on through St. Menehould to Florent, arriving there about midnight on the twentieth. The arrival of American troops in this sector was made with the utmost secrecy; the men were forbidden to appear on the streets or in the open in the daytime for fear of observation by the enemy. The company was billeted in barns and unoccupied houses of the town.

## THE ARGONNE

SUNDAY, September 22d, brought to a close the stop in Florent. Full packs were rolled and slung, ammunition was issued, and the men assembled at 11 P.M. in the village square. With the rain falling in torrents the Company marched out with the rest of the Second Battalion on to the road bearing north and into a forest for a distance of about 3 kilometers. The column was halted and the men ordered to "Fall Out," remaining on the road in the pouring rain for over two hours, when the word was passed to move on. Going but a short distance they were given "By the Right Flank" into the woods, and told to make themselves comfortable for the night on the rain-soaked ground, sheltered only by the overhanging boughs.

The next morning after mess brought considerable activity; details were selected to carry and unload ammunition, others to bring up "Iron Rations," which were distributed. The roadway near by was alive with trucks carrying ammunition

and supplies. Numberless cannon of all calibers and descriptions were being hauled into position.

Long lines of troops passed by, and new officers of all ranks made their appearance. The numerical strength of Company E had been appreciably thinned after the thirty-six days on the Vesle front, and so Top Sergeant Kaplan and the Company Clerk, Corporal John Moss, who had left the Company at Florent, returned with fifty-four replacements from the Fortieth Division, composed of 2d Lieutenant Leak, N. C. O.'s, and privates. It was now evident to the men that they were about to take part in a great drive.

The recent successes of the Allied Forces all along the Western Front still left the Germans in control of the Sedan Pass, which was the key to an entrance into Germany, and permitted them to control a system of railroads which afforded uninterrupted transportation east and west of Verdun. In the early days of the war, the enemy in a great offensive with an army of over half a million men, pushed themselves through the Argonne Forest, west of Verdun, experiencing terrific losses but making the French pay nearly three hundred thousand lives to stop them at the place where the line stood on September 25, 1918.

During the interim the French High Command had been satisfied to let things stand as they were in that great forest, but now the sectors on both sides had advanced to such an extent that the time was ripe to clear the Argonne of the Hun. Marshal Foch in command of the Allied forces thought deeply as to who best could perform this greatest of all tasks. General Pershing offered the A. E. F. and guaranteed that they could and would do the job. The First Army of the American forces was selected to perform this signal honor.

The night of September 25th saw Company E marching up the road leading to the front, forming part of a long line of troops who received extra ammunition from the ammunition wagons on the side of the road as they passed. The occasional rumble of guns and the explosion of shells landing nearby, could be heard distinctly above that great congestion of humanity, trucks, and horse-drawn vehicles that filled the road leading into La Harazee and Four-de-Paris.

As the men advanced swiftly and silently over the hill and down into the trenches where they relieved a French division, a barrage in the sector to the left opened up and the sky was illuminated,



the earth fairly trembling from the thunder and roar of the Allied artillery. The violence of the barrage on the left gradually died away and exactly at 3 A.M. on the morning of September 26th, the 77th Division Artillery let loose with a mighty roar which kept up uninterruptedly for three hours, when Company E with the other Infantry Companies went "Over the Top."

A heavy fog, which hung over "No Man's Land," somewhat hindered the progress of the men across that strip of barbed-wire, swamp, and thick underbrush, together with its denuded trenches and rotted stumps. The heavy barrage had apparently so taken the enemy by surprise that they, in fear of what was coming, fell back to positions in the rear. Therefore the progress of the Company was not hindered by contact appreciably, until after the fog had cleared away and the German machine gunners began to get into action. Company E with the other companies of the Second Battalion formed the support wave of advance, following a few rods in the rear of the First Battalion. The first day's advance resulted only in a few minor engagements, the Boche infantry and machine gunners falling back methodically under the pressure of the advancing Americans. The

first night of the drive was spent in an abandoned enemy trench, where the men rested in mud up to their knees.

In the forenoon on the second day, the Company started out and immediately met heavy machine gun fire, which they knew meant something different from the easy sailing of the first day. However, they advanced gradually through the heavy underbrush, often using enemy communicating trenches as a means of protection. In the late afternoon strong resistance was met, Boche machine gun nests were getting thicker, and the bullets whizzed and cracked through the low underbrush. Privates Curnan and McAvoy were severely wounded by the exploding of a "Potato Masher" (German hand-grenade) thrown by a Boche. By this time Company E was occupying part of the front wave, and at nightfall, dug in, and formed their automatic emplacements on the parapet of an abandoned trench.

About four o'clock on the following morning, a ration detail from the rear arrived with a meal consisting of cold cabbage, beef, and bread. To get rations to the men was almost impossible, and in the first three days this was the first meal brought up. At daybreak the Company advanced

in a column of platoons, experiencing serious opposition from enemy machine gunners, snipers, and artillery, but continued the advance to a point near a German Cemetery, where they took up a position in a ditch at the side of an open passageway leading through the forest. From here reconnaissance and combat patrols were sent out, and dugouts just abandoned by the enemy were bombed as a precaution against lingering Boches.

The forest at this point was infested with German machine gun nests and snipers, the enemy having brought up strong reinforcements, which made rapid advance extremely difficult and precarious. Private James Lynch, one of the runners of the Company, was sent from here with a message to the rear by the Company Commander. When gone only a short distance he was mortally wounded by machine gun fire, later dying in the advanced First Aid Station. His death was an extreme loss to the Company, since he was an able and fearless dispatch carrier.

Later in the afternoon the Company advanced in squad columns through the dense forest, encountering heavy resistance, and dug in at dusk. It rained heavily throughout the night, but the downpour was welcomed by the men as they had

been without drinking water for four days, and holding their cups under the dripping leaves or steel helmet, they quenched their awful thirst. Things were quiet through the night, but the morning brought a heavy shelling from the enemy, which forced the men to abandon the position occupied during the night and to seek the shelter of a near-by communicating trench. From the report of the machine guns and rifles, together with the whiz of Boche bullets over the parapet of this protecting trench it was apparent that this position was revealed and completely surrounded by the enemy.

About midday it was heavily shelled, and the Company was forced to take up another position further to the left, which in turn was shelled, thus forcing the Company to follow the trench for a distance of a few hundred yards more to the left. The enemy artillery inflicted heavy losses, including the wounding of Lieutenant Stevens. Other members of a ration detail endeavoring to force their way through to join the Company were attacked and forced to abandon the rations, together with a basket of delicious doughnuts. On the following morning, Lieutenant Wilhelm, who had been in the hospital suffering from the effects

of gas, returned to the Company and was placed in command.

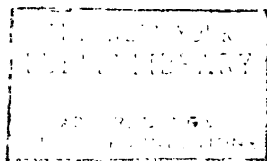
Acting Major McMurtry reformed the Battalion on the morning of September 30th, and the advance was continued, overcoming the resistance offered by the enemy without casualties, to a valley where there were several dugouts, a German Red Cross station, and ammunition dumps abandoned by the enemy. This place plainly showed the effects of our artillery and rifle fire, the valley being strewn with the bodies of dead Germans. The enemy dugouts abandoned here were quite elaborate in their construction and furnishings, some of them being made of concrete with mission furniture and fancy upholstery, electric lights, and all the conveniences of a well-regulated home.

The Company was now in the heart of the Argonne Forest, which was well connected by a system of narrow-gauge railways and vehicular passageways. They continued on up the side of the steep hill and occupied a narrow trench on the edge of the wood, in front of which was the first open space that had been encountered in the drive to date.

As the order was about to be given to charge over this open stretch, a regimental runner appeared



**MAJOR G. G. McMURTRY**



and delivered to Acting Major McMurtry an order directing him to take up a position to the right on the further side of the ravine. This was immediately done. The men had barely left the position before the open space, when a fusillade of shells burst over the trench they had just left. This new position was held until dawn of the next day, when orders were given to attack and take the hill ahead at all costs. As the men started the attack and began to ascend the hill heavy resistance was encountered, but they drove on despite the fact that severe casualties were being inflicted in their midst, including the wounding of three platoon leaders, Sergeants Curley, Leumann, and Del Duca. The summit of the hill was taken, the enemy being forced to retire to the valley below.

Company E had started out on the morning of September 25th with over two hundred men, and the strength of the Company on October 2d was exactly fifty-two men and two officers, the killed, wounded, and missing reducing the ranks to this number. It was on this afternoon that the Battalion went through the German lines, down the side of the hill and across the valley to take up a position for over night on the further side of the ravine, this hill affording the best protection. While



the men rested that night the enemy was busy filtering in behind through a trench that they supposed had been abandoned. The Boche had also established lines on both flanks and on the top of a hill in front. At daybreak E Company was ordered to leave the position and work over to the west—from there down the west ravine, in order to attack the rear of the machine-gun nests which were holding up Companies D and F, 308th Infantry, who had been left as a containing force the day before.

The Company walked about two hundred yards and started up the steep incline; when they were within about twenty yards from the top someone hollered down to them "Americans," in an interrogatory voice. The men remained quiet for a minute, when one of them answered "Yes." The voice came back, "What Company?" and someone answered "E." To their surprise, it was a German speaking English, and when he discovered that they were Americans he started to give orders to his men.

The underbrush was so thick that it was impossible for the men to see more than a few feet in front of them, but they could hear and knew that there was going to be something doing. A shower

of hand-grenades greeted them, and the Boche also opened up with machine guns that lined the top of the hill in back of them across the valley, only about fifty yards wide. Even the side of that hill was filled with Boches. While half of the Company fired to the top of the hill, the other half opened up on the hill in back. The men realized then that they were surrounded, and it required quick thinking to save the Company from being annihilated.

It was only natural that there was some confusion among the men, and in the excitement the Company split, thirty-three men going along toward the left, working their way as best they could out of the predicament. Of these thirty-three men several lost their lives and many were taken prisoners, among whom was First Sergeant Kaplan, who was wounded and later taken prisoner. In the meantime the nineteen men that remained were doing all they could to hold off the Hun from coming at them in the rear, and gradually worked their way down the right side of the hill and across the valley, through machine-gun fire, where they joined up with the Battalion.

Lieutenant Leak, who had worked his way back with the smaller detachment of men reported to

Acting Major McMurtry and Major Whittlesey, who were in command of the 2d and 1st Battalions respectively, what had happened. What was left of both Battalions now prepared for an attack, and it was only a few minutes when machine guns opened up on them from all sides. A runner came to the Major with the news that his post had been attacked, and one man killed and another wounded.

The enemy had not only filtered in during the night but had come in force and established themselves in a strong line of machine gun nests. They attacked from the northern heights while the machine gun barrier was erected on the southern.

The Battalion of course had a chance of fighting its way through the southern line but that would mean abandoning the objective they had gained, and this they would not do, not even when their position proved cumulatively desperate day by day. Their orders had been to "Take and Hold," and hold they would until orders came to the contrary. Communications to Regimental Headquarters were severed. On the afternoon of October 4th Lieutenant Leak was wounded and taken prisoner off the right flank, and the Command of the E Company detachment fell to Sergeant Baldwin.

The front line rested on a road, above which was

a cliff eighteen or twenty feet high, and here a scout reported Germans. Soon the German commands could be heard from the cliff's top. A fierce grenade attack was launched that lasted about ten minutes, and then the Germans got ready for another. The Americans heard the first word of command, *Alles ist in Stellung*, but the signal, *Alles zusammen!* was never given; the men were ready, and they fired. The Boches were caught out of their funk-holes. They replied with machine guns, not grenades, but after ten minutes they quieted down for the night.

The next day there were more attacks, tricks tried by Germans who spoke English. To follow the events of each day, to distinguish between the attacks, is almost an impossibility. On the night of October 4th, the firing of our troops could be heard to the south, and the "Lost Battalion's" hopes ran high of relief next day. But no American troops came, although on the fifth our artillery was able to crash into large forces of the enemy just massed for an attack from the South, and then to stop a would-be attack with hand-grenades from the cliff. By the sixth hunger was becoming torture for the men who were left. And very few men were left.

By night the men buried their dead comrades, too weary to understand the immense ironic tragedy of it all. They had become weary from fighting, and so weakened by lack of food and sleep as well as exposure that on the nights that followed they were too exhausted even to bury the dead, and those who had given their lives lay with clotted blood on their faces and their clothes on the ground near by, glowing phosphorescently under a sky devoid of moon and stars, while their companions looked on with breaking hearts, but even the wounded did not cry aloud.

On the seventh the Germans sent a characteristic note to Major Whittlesey. It was on the late afternoon of the sixth day of fasting and fighting, there appeared painfully prodding his way through the woods with the aid of a trench cane, a khaki figure, eyes blindfolded, and one hand holding aloft a white flag tied to a stick. He proved to be a private, who with eight others had tried to fight their way through to the American lines in one of the first days of the siege, five of whom had fallen dead, he being the least wounded of the four whom the Germans had captured. He had come with the note, which was typewritten in almost faultless English, and read:

"SIR:

"The bearer of the present has been taken prisoner on Oct. —. He refused to the German Intelligence Officer every answer to his questions and is quite an honorable fellow, doing honor to his Fatherland in the strictest sense of the word. He has been charged against his will, believing it doing wrong to his country, in carrying forward this present letter to the officer in charge of the 2d Battalion — Inf., with the purpose to recommend this Commander to surrender with his forces, as it would be quite useless to resist any more in view of the present situation. The suffering of your wounded men can be heard in the German lines and we are appealing to your human sentiments. A white flag shown by one of your men will tell us that you agree with these conditions. Please treat — as an honorable man; he is quite a soldier. We envy you.

"The German Commanding Officer."

The Major did not reply, silence was his refusal, "Go to Hell" was his attitude and the attitude of every man of the Battalion. The letter had come at four-thirty; the exhausted, even the dying, men spurred themselves for the battle, and with all the force they could muster, stood to their guns and waited. Within thirty minutes after the receipt of the letter a German attack was made from the

northern ridge with potato-masher grenades, but was soon repulsed. The men's perceptions had been dulled by the breaking ordeal, and it was all confused fighting to them.

Then came the longest and deepest silence of the six days. It was seven o'clock and quite dark. Major Whittlesey and Captain McMurtry were seated in their funk-hole talking in a low voice. A runner worked his way to them from the right flank and reported that an American Officer, with several men, had just come in on the right flank of the position and wanted to see the Commanding Officer. Major Whittlesey went over to the right flank with the runner, and there found a Lieutenant with a patrol from the 3d Battalion, 307th Infantry. Shortly afterward three companies comprising the 3d Battalion, 307th Infantry, moved quietly into the right flank, and the men turned over their reserve rations to the starving men of the besieged force.

This force had been cut off and surrounded from the morning of October 3d until the night of October 7, 1918. Though without food of any kind for over one hundred hours harassed continuously by machine gun, rifle, and trench mortar fire, this detachment with undaunted spirit and splendid

courage, successfully met and repulsed the determined and violent attacks of the enemy and held the position until communication was reestablished with friendly troops. The liberating Battalion had broken the German resistance both on the southern heights and on the northern heights, the enemy retreating without firing.

The casualties in killed and wounded suffered by E Company in this locality were extremely heavy, a complete list of which appears at the end of this history. Father Halligan, with a burial party, buried the bodies that lay thickly strewn about Charlevaux Ravine placing over them their tags of identification, attached to the little wooden cross, that greatest of all decorations, standing simple and silent to those who have offered their lives in the Supreme Sacrifice, adding another great tribute to American valor.

Near Charlevaux Ravine, where these valiant Americans lie, stands a brown marble monument, erected in memory of some German soldiers who fell in the Crown Prince's mighty but futile efforts in 1914. It was here also that the Kaiser stood when he addressed the Suabian troops in August, 1914.

On the 9th of October, Company E was reas-



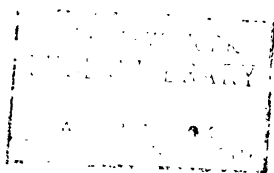
sembled, and after receiving rations and a change of clothing and equipment, under command of Lieutenant Wilhelm, who, despite a wound in his right hand, remained to lead the men forward, took up a position just north of the ravine. On the following day they advanced several kilometers to a woods near Lancon, encountering only light artillery resistance. This position, however, was shelled during the night but without resultant casualties.

In advancing the next day the Company encountered a severe shelling, but fortunately only one casualty was inflicted, that of Corporal Doherty, who was wounded by a piece of flying shrapnel. At night they dug in on the crest of a wooded elevation overlooking the plains about St. Juvin, remaining here for a few days. While here Captain Cook, who had been confined to the hospital for some time, returned and took command of the Company. Four additional officers were also assigned, Lieutenants Smith, Yarbrough, Allen, and Bright. Lieutenant Wilhelm was placed in command of Company F of the 2d Battalion.

On the late afternoon of October 15th, the Company advanced to a position a few hundred yards



**CAPTAIN ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS**



to the right, where they remained until dusk. From here under cover of darkness, moving forward through machine gun and artillery fire across the Aire River, they took up a front-line position just to the left of St. Juvin. In advancing to this line and in crossing the river the Company was split, due to the extreme darkness and the infliction by the enemy of severe casualties. St. Juvin at this time was partially in control of the Americans and partially in control of the Germans. The enemy machine gun, and snipers firing from upper stories of the houses and buildings, rendered it very precarious for a soldier to show himself.

Enemy artillery located on the heights to the rear of the town shelled continuously that part occupied by the Americans, and the valley below. During the night the men who were with Captain Cook and Lieutenants Smith, Allen, and Bright advanced into the town encountering stiff resistance. When dawn broke the presence of so many Americans appeared to be a great surprise to the enemy, their men appearing in the open on all sides. Immediately machine guns opened up, hand-grenades were thrown, and a pitched battle took place. It was here that Privates Leonard, and Weaving received wounds which resulted in

their death shortly thereafter. Many others were seriously wounded.

After the enemy had been driven from St. Juvin, Company E crossed through the town and took up a position on its right, and to the left of the sector occupied by the 306th Infantry. That portion of the Company which had become separated on the previous night in crossing the river were subjected to a severe machine gun barrage in the early morning, necessitating their swimming the river and digging in on the further bank. Company E is entitled to much credit for the splendid part it played throughout this engagement, it being the duty of the Company to maintain a strong line of liaison communication between the right and the left flank of the attacking regiments, which were pushing forward in an encircling movement.

On October 16th, after the Company had been relieved in the lines by a company of the 78th, which division took over the sector held by the 77th, they went back through Lancon to Abri-de-Crochet, a junction of three roadways in the forest. It had rained steadily all day. There was no shelter to be had; so the men pitched tents under the trees. Bonfires were made and they dried out their wet clothes, the next day moving into some

dugouts near by. The next few days were spent in rest, baths were had, and a complete change of clothing issued.

Sunday, October 20th, was "Alert Day" for the Second Battalion. This meant that the men would stand ready to move forward at a moment's notice, if reinforcements were needed. At two A.M. the Company was ordered to "Fall In" and moved forward to a reserve position on the side of a hill in Pylone. This position was occupied throughout the day, when orders were received to return to Cheni-Tandean about ten kilometers to the rear. Tents were pitched in the open, where the Company rested for the night, the next day moving into near-by dugouts which were cascaded in tiers about a natural bowl-shaped arena.

At this time the ranks of Company E were sadly depleted. New replacements, sixty-three in number, were received and assigned to the Company. New squads were formed, and the men were drilled and trained under command of Lieutenant Smith, together with Lieutenants Conley and Gilbert, recent assignments to the Company. While here as amusements for the men, the 308th Band gave daily concerts, and the Argonne Players presented their play in a huge dugout theater erected by

German troops. Night raids by enemy planes were of frequent occurrence.

The Company moved forward to a position near Cornay, October 24th, which they occupied for two days, after which they moved back to Pylone, where they took over the funk-holes on the side of the hill, occupied on Alert Day. Here they remained until November 2d, the men being trained strenuously in automatic and rifle fire, bomb throwing, rifle grenades, and in advancing in skirmish formation under smoke screens.

## THE MEUSE

COMPANY E on the morning of November 2d moved forward with full equipment. By this time the forest had been cleared of the Hun. On the previous night the Allied artillery placed a terrific barrage over the enemy lines. That day the men moved forward through St. Juvin to a point about two kilometers north of the town, where they stopped and had mess, continuing the march about 9 P.M. by way of a railroad track. This road had been systematically destroyed by enemy time-fuses and dynamite.

The town of Verpel was reached about midnight. Reports were coming in that the enemy was in full retreat. The effects of the American barrage were plainly evident in this town, which had apparently been occupied as an enemy colony, the streets and buildings being littered with enemy dead. In one building used as a First Aid station were found several wounded Germans, whom the Boches abandoned in their hasty retreat.



E Company was now following the advanced line in a support position, and went ahead again about 2 P.M. on the following afternoon, going on through several towns and villages where more evidence of the Hun's hasty exit presented itself. The roads were strewn with dead horses, enemy transports, ammunition, and some pieces of artillery. It was this day that the men observed over two hundred Allied bombing planes in formation going toward the German lines. That night was spent in a little village where the enemy had used the church as a billeting place for their troops; the statuary and interior decorations had been demolished, and the pews converted into sleeping bunks.

Over twenty-five kilometers had now been covered since leaving Pylone, and after the men had advanced on the morning of November 4th, a few kilometers further, they entered the town of Authe, which the enemy had evacuated less than twenty-four hours previous to their entrance. It was here that the men met for the first time French civilian captives composed of old men, women, and children, who had been under German control for over four years. They told gruesome tales of German atrocities. When this locality was first invaded by the enemy all of the able-bodied men and boys

were transported to Germany to work in factories and mines.

After passing through Authe the Company, forming part of the Second Battalion, moved on to a railroad track, which they followed up for about a distance of three or four kilometers, advancing to a position just outside of Oches. During the afternoon the column ran into a rather heavy shelling, four of Company E's men being wounded by flying shrapnel. At 9 A. M. the Company entered Oches under machine-gun fire, where they remained within the protection of the buildings until morning, by which time the enemy had retired. Company E moved off to the left of the town, keeping up a steady advance, and were now a part of the first wave meeting rear-guard opposition. Major Weld, in command of the Battalion, was wounded by a machine gun bullet and taken to the rear, Captain McMurtry assuming command of the Battalion.

On that night the men dug in near Stonne, sending patrols into the town, but encountered no opposition there. They were told by the released and overjoyed civilians that the Germans had evacuated but a few hours previously. During the day the 42d Division moved in skirmish forma-

tion to the left flank of the 77th and relieved the 78th. There had been considerable rain in the past few days, rendering the getting up of rations and supplies extremely difficult, and from the summit of the higher elevations the congested condition of traffic on the roads could be plainly seen.

On the morning of November 6th the men continued on through Stonne and were now in support of the 307th Infantry, which had taken over the first wave. This day the men covered about eight kilometers, resting over night in an old saw-mill at Raucourt. The Germans had left this town on the morning of that day, in their haste leaving large stores of "Pumpernickel," part of which the men devoured with a vengeance. The next day the Company moved out through Harricourt to a position outside of Angicourt, where they dug in on the side of a hill. There had been heavy artillery fire throughout the day and some machine gun opposition. This position was occupied until the afternoon of November 9th, at which time the men returned to Harricourt, billeting in the houses of the town.

The men were quite exhausted and worn out from their great advance, having covered since November 2d a distance of about sixty kilometers

and welcomed the warm meals from the Rolling Kitchen that had been brought up to this place. Rumors were now becoming prevalent amongst the men that Monday, November 11th, would see a cessation of hostilities, but, like so many other rumors which had never materialized, they treated this one with distrust. However, fortunately, it proved to be the exception to the rule, despite the fact that the enemy had shelled the outskirts of the town, on the night of the 10th. The explosion of the shells threw fear into the civilians, who excitedly sought the shelter of the cellars and basements of the trembling buildings.

Precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 11th of November, the men were attracted by the "town crier" loudly beating his drum and calling "Attention." They rushed to the street and gathered about him to hear the news *La Guerre Finie*. The town was now astir. The inhabitants were hugging and kissing each other, French officers appeared in their dress uniforms riding prancing horses. One of them spoke English and told the men that the Armistice had been signed, Germany was beaten, and had submitted to an unconditional surrender. Major General Alexander, in command of the 77th Division,

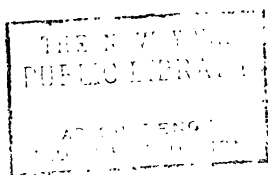
shortly thereafter made his appearance on the steps of the officers' headquarters, and stated that it was true, the enemy had yielded.

Although a joyous expression came over the face of every man, and although the boom of the cannon sounded no more, still there was no great outward display of enthusiasm. The men apparently were too benumbed to realize what it all meant. Their long months of hardship, exhaustion, horror, and fighting had brought the men unconsciously to a state of indifference. That night the band gave a concert on the village square, and when the *Star Spangled Banner* was played the thoughts of the men went back to their homes o'er the sea, and it seemed that the greatness of it all had suddenly dawned upon them. Their joy in the fact that they had played such an important rôle in making "the world safe for Democracy" was now unconfined.

On November 12th, French Colonial troops passed through Harricourt and took over the front line, for the purpose of following up the Germans in their evacuation of French territory, the 77th Division moving to the rear. Company E marched back to Ochles under the assumption that they were going to a rest area, but unexpectedly the next day



**CAPTAIN ALLAN MACDOUGALL AND FRIEND**



the men were told that they would return to the Meuse River, and relieve the Marines who were holding the line at that place, and so on Thursday forenoon, November 14th, Company E crossed the Meuse River and took up the front-line position.

This crossing of the Meuse under the Armistice conditions was quite in contrast to what might have been the situation if the agreement for the cessation of hostilities had not been signed when it was. It was generally known that on November 12th Company E would lead the Second Battalion in the advance over this dangerous impediment. Here, on the further banks of the Meuse, the men were billeted in farm buildings with a garrison guard on the posts of the front line. The Company was now under command of First Lieutenant Kane, who took charge on the 12th of the month. While here the Company received ninety-eight replacements made up of non-commissioned officers and privates. On the 18th day of November the Company moved back to Beaumont, where they remained for two days, continuing the march to Buzancy.

The Company was now on what proved to be the longest march of its career, hiking each day a distance varying from fifteen to twenty-five kilo-



meters with full equipment, and on rations of hard-tack and "corned willie." In the course of the first period the men passed through Chatel Chehery, Varennes, St. Juvin, La Chapelle, Fourde-Paris, and La Harazee, arriving at Florent on November 23d. Here the men rested, receiving baths, and new clothing. On the 25th the Division passed in review before Major General Alexander and his staff, just outside of Florent, near Les Islettes. On this occasion many officers and men of the Division were awarded American and French Distinguished Service Crosses for valorous service on the field. The following day the march was resumed minus gas masks and helmets, they having been turned in to be carried by truck. That night the men were billeted in aërodromes outside of St. Meneshould.

On Thanksgiving Day while the folks at home were enjoying a turkey dinner, the men of Company E were partaking, on the roadside, under a heavy rain, of the proverbial sandwich, and more than one remarked, "If they could only see us now." The remaining days of the hike were without particular incident, except that the men were beginning to feel the effects of the long journey. However, the Company arrived intact

at Orges on the night of December 4th, having covered, since leaving the Meuse River, a distance of approximately two hundred and twenty-five kilometers (150 miles). The following general order was received at Company Headquarters upon completion of the hike:

GENERAL ORDER No. 43

4th December, 1917

(1) The completion of the march of the division from the Argonne to the new area where we are to be stationed marks the conclusion of one phase of our service in France. Since the undersigned assumed command of this division, the services of the division appear to have met the wishes of responsible higher authority to an eminently satisfactory degree. The division has at all times demonstrated that aggressive spirit from which alone success in war can be expected. It has at all times succeeded in reaching the objectives set for it, and the advance made by the division, the enemy materiel captured, and the rate of advance in time and distance, are comparable with the records set by the best of our other American divisions.

(2) While the front line is, of course, occupied by the Infantry, and while consequently upon the Infantry has fallen, as always, the bulk of the losses which have paid for this record, the Division

Commander feels that it should be recognized that any success we have attained has been due to the united efforts of all. The Artillery and Machine Gun Units, the Engineers, the Signal Corps and the Administrative Services, are all entitled and are asked to receive herewith the thanks of the Division Commander for the work done and the harmonious effort which, without exception, all have made.

(3) The memories of our service together here in France—memories which will be reawakened by the names Bazoches, Fismes, Château Aux Diable, Villiers En Prayeres, the Vesle and the Aisne, the Forest D'Argonne, Grand Pré, the Aire, Raucourt, Autrecourt, and the Meuse—will always awaken recollections which I am sure everyone of my comrades of this division will cherish as the brightest of his life. We have met the enemy on all these fields; we have on each of them displayed the aggressive spirit and the spirit of self-sacrifice which bring success in war. Many of our original number have made the supreme sacrifice of all, and now rest unforgotten in the soil of France.

(4) The Division Commander has already transmitted to the division the thanks of our superior commanders of the corps, the army, and the American Expeditionary Forces. He further feels that this expression on his own part is under the circumstances entirely justified. No one knows

better, or perhaps as well, as the Division Commander, the magnitude of the obstacles encountered and overcome.

(5) Furthermore, the Division Commander has confidence that the memory of our past service and the realization of the record made thereby will be the greatest inspiration and incentive to the troops of this division to show that they are indeed good Americans and good soldiers.

(6) The Division Commander thanks the division for its hearty support and feels the fullest confidence that this support will be as freely given in the future as it has been in the past.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,  
*Major-General, Commanding.*

## ORGES

ORGES is a quaint, old-fashioned peasant village situated in the Haute Marne Department, about eighteen kilometers from Chaumont. It is encircled by a number of large hills which stand out like silent sentinels over its few inhabitants, mostly old men, women, and children. Many of its homes were vacant, and it was in these that the men of Company E and the other companies of the Second Battalion were billeted. Standing as indicative of the town's better days is the village church, a large stone structure with elaborate interior statuary and a beautiful altar.

The time at Orges was spent in drilling and general training, including extensive maneuvers and the "capturing of many hills and machine gun nests." The Company was reformed, new platoons and squads were made, and preparation made for competition drills that were to come later. Within a few days after the arrival of the Company at Orges, Captain Griffiths was given command of

the Company, with Lieutenants Allen, Phinney, Smith, Laney, and Conley making up the officer personnel. Up to this time no furloughs had been granted to the men since their arrival in France, but on December 13th several of the men from the Company were issued leaves for seven days to Aix-le-Bains, a famous French resort situated on Lake Bourget, in the foothills of the Alps, used by the A. E. F. as a leave area. While there they enjoyed a splendid time, taking advantage of the many conveniences and amusements offered.

On Christmas Day, Company E, with other units of the Division, paraded before President Wilson at Langres. This event marked an epoch in American History, it being the first time that American troops passed in review before, and were addressed by, a President of the United States on foreign soil.

Except for the foregoing, the holidays were quite uneventful in Orges. On Sunday, the 5th of January, 1919, a memorial service was held on the field in commemoration of the departed heroes of the 308th Infantry, attended by Major-General Alexander, Father Halligan, Chaplain Nye, the Village Curate, and the Senior Chaplain of the Division. General Alexander and the Senior

Chaplain, in the presence of the men of the Regiment, paid a fitting and solemn tribute to the heroes who lie beneath the soil of France, having given their lives that there might be a better and greater mankind. On the following Sunday in the village church, Father Halligan said a memorial Mass for the souls of the departed members of the Regiment, which was attended by Colonel Averill, with other officers and men of the Regiment.

About this time donations were made by the men of the different units of the Division to a fund for the erection of a monument in the Argonne Forest. Upon this monument will be inscribed the names of the men of the 77th who lost their lives in action on the various fronts held by the Division. It will also stand in memory to the living heroes of this fighting Division that did such noble work in some of the bitterest struggles of the war.

On Saturday, January 4th, the first of the competition drills between the four companies of the Second Battalion was held. A prize of five hundred francs was offered by Acting Major McMurry to the best drilled company. Company H carried off the honors in this contest, with E a close second. The next Saturday another contest was

held and the same prize offered, Company E being unanimously adjudged the winner on all points.

A few weeks later, word was received that a purse of one thousand francs would be given to the best drilled company in the Regiment, the conditions being that each battalion in a separate contest would select its best drilled company to compete. Company D of the First Battalion, E of the Second, and I of the Third, were the winners in their respective units. The date of the contest was set for February 4th. Company E had drilled diligently and faithfully in order that they might bring home the prize to their Battalion.

The competition, which was held in the presence of Major General Alexander, and attended by the whole Regiment, was a splendid military spectacle, the men of each contesting company showing by their snappy step, unity of dress, and glistening equipment, the result of their strenuous preparation. The points considered by the judges, who were Colonel Haney, Colonel Geisting, and Lieutenant Colonel Herr, in deciding the contest were: Company Drill, Platoon Drill, Squad Drill, Manual of Arms, and Inspection. Despite the fact that Company E made the most favorable impression, and the fact that they excelled in Company



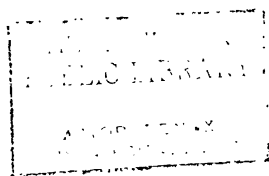
drill, under Lieutenant Smith, Platoon Drill, and the Manual of Arms, the prize, much to the surprise of the men, was awarded to Company D of the First Battalion.

Divisional athletics were receiving at this time considerable attention. The men watched with great interest particularly the success of the Divisional football team. Company E was represented on the eleven by three men, Privates Mantilla, McMullan, and Borchardt. Three games were played at Chateuvillain. The first, with the 37th Division team, resulted in a 7 to 0 score in favor of the 77th. The second game was played against the 82d Division, and the 77th added another victory to its credit, with a score of 27 to 0. The last two games were played against the 6th Division, the first being a tie, and the second resulting in a 7 to 0 victory in favor of the 6th Division. The latter game was played at Aigny-le-Duc.

The amusements enjoyed while at Orges were partially afforded by the men themselves, and partially by the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and K. of C. On Wednesday, January 8th, Company E gave an entertainment and dance at the "Café du Centre," which was attended exclusively by the



**CAPTAIN CHARLES H. COOK**



men of the Company, and through the medium of the "town crier" invitations were extended to the Mademoiselles of the village who turned out *en masse* dressed in their quaint rural costumes. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and if some of the girls back in New York could have seen their "Heroes," in hobnails, doing the minuet with the belles of Orges, in their wooden shoes, they would have been stricken with jealousy. From time to time shows and boxing bouts were given by the men of the Battalion at the Y. M. C. A. tent. Moving pictures also were a frequent means of passing away a few dull hours.

While at Orges the men of Company E were issued the shoulder insignia of the Division, "A Statue of Liberty," embroidered in yellow on a blue background. This insignia is exceptionally symbolic of the 77th, which is known as the Liberty Division. The wound and service chevrons were also received. They are a V-shaped gold chevron, one or more worn on the right sleeve designating a wound or wounds received by the wearer. Each chevron worn on the left sleeve designates six months' foreign service.

In recognition of valorous conduct, splendid courage, service, and sacrifices, by which certain

officers and enlisted men distinguished themselves, Headquarters, 77th Division, in General Orders, cited the following officers and men of Company E:

CAPTAIN GEORGE G. MCMURTRY, 308th Infantry—for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy at Charlevaux, in the Forêt D'Argonne, France, 2-8, October, 1918.

Captain McMurtry commanded a Battalion which was cut off and surrounded by the enemy and, although wounded in the knee by shrapnel on the 4th of October and suffering great pain, he continued throughout the entire period to encourage his officers and men with a resistless optimism that contributed largely toward preventing panic and disorder among the troops who were without food, cut off from communication with our lines. On the 4th of October, during a heavy barrage, he personally directed and supervised the moving of the wounded to shelter before himself seeking shelter. On the 6th of October, he was again wounded in the shoulder by a German grenade, but continued personally to organize and direct the defense against the German attack on the position until the attack was defeated. He continued to direct and com-

mand his troops, refusing relief, and personally led his men out of the position after assistance arrived, before permitting himself to be taken to the hospital on the 8th of October. During this period the successful defense of the position was due largely to his efforts.

Captain McMurtry, by reason of the foregoing citation, was designated by President Wilson to receive the highest United States military decoration for valor in action, the Congressional Medal of Honor. And on February 9, 1919, at General Headquarters, Chaumont, France, General Pershing presented him with the medal.

Captain McMurtry was born, November 6, 1876. He was a member of the Class of 1899 at Harvard University, but left college at the outbreak of the war with Spain to enlist in Troop D of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," and served throughout the Cuban campaign. Previous to his entering the Plattsburg Training Camp, he was a stock broker in New York City. From Plattsburg he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, on August 15, 1917, and reported to Camp Upton on August 29th. On December 31, 1917, he received his commission as Captain, and later, February 23,

1919, was commissioned a Major of Infantry at Brulon, France.

**CAPTAIN ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, 308th Infantry—**  
At Ville Savoye, during the period, August 16 to 18, 1918, when the officers of the Second Battalion Headquarters, 308th Infantry, were evacuated on account of the heavy gas attacks, Captain A. S. Griffiths (then a Lieutenant), at that time Battalion Scout Officer, although suffering severely from gas, took over the duties of Adjutant until the Battalion was relieved two days later. His condition was so bad at this time as to make it almost impossible for him to talk and later to render him temporarily blind. Further, on August 19, 1918, while still suffering from the effects of gas, he helped a liaison patrol to the flanking Battalion across an open slope under direct enemy observation, regardless of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. During all this time he displayed the highest courage and devotion to duty, sticking to his post and refusing to be evacuated until his Battalion was relieved.

Next of kin: Naomi Griffiths, wife, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

**CAPTAIN ALLAN J. MACDOUGALL, 308th Infantry**  
—On September 9, 1918, this officer displayed ex-

traordinary heroism and gallantry in action beyond the call of duty, near Revillon, between the Vesle and Aisne rivers, when he volunteered to lead a patrol of one non-commissioned officer and two other men across an area continually swept by machine gun fire to locate enemy lines and gun positions. Crawling to within twenty yards of the enemy front-line positions, Lieutenant MacDougall left the two men behind and entered the lines with his sergeant. Here he killed two Germans on outpost, and although his presence was revealed to the enemy he remained in this same position for nearly an hour, shooting and killing one of the two enemy machine gunners who attempted to take up a position in front of him. During this time he was under heavy enfilade fire from machine guns on either flank and also subjected to a bombardment of hand grenades. He returned safely with his men, bringing back extremely valuable information of the enemy.

Next of kin: Neil MacDougall, father, Melville, Canada.

SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN E. PAUL, No. 1708682, enlisted detachment, Headquarters 77th Division, Corporal Oscar Dahloff, No. 1710339, 308th In-



fantry, Company M, and Private 1st Class Fred Post, enlisted detachment, Headquarters 77th, No. 1722080—who during the operations of September 26–27 in the Argonne Forest, near Le Mort Homme, carried food from their post to a wounded man until he could be evacuated, having to pass through heavy machine gun fire to reach him.

Sergeant Major Paul was on active service with Company E at all times until assigned to the Enlisted Detachment Division Headquarters after the arrival of the Company in France.

FIRST SERGEANT JOSEPH J. POWERS, No. 1708565, Co. E, 308th Infantry—On or about October 15, 1918, at a point near St. Juvin, on the north bank of the River Aire, Sergeant Powers volunteered to carry an important message from his Company commander to the rear. The area to be crossed was covered by enemy machine gun fire and four attempts had been made by runners to get the message across. All attempts failed because of the wounding or killing of the messengers. This soldier, with utter disregard for his own safety, crossed the fire-swept area and succeeded in delivering the message.

Next of kin: Mrs. Mary Powers, mother, 343 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANT WILLIAM CALLAHAN, No. 1708546, Company E, 308th Infantry—On the night of September 9, 1918, on the Aisne River, near Revillon, Sergeant Callahan volunteered to go on a patrol with a lieutenant and two enlisted men, preceding an attack by two companies of infantry on enemy trenches in front of Revillon. The object of the patrol was to clean out a machine gun nest which was holding up the advance. Leaving the two enlisted men a short distance behind guarding the flank, this soldier with his lieutenant crawled through enemy wire into his lines and after killing a German "flare-thrower" and another German attempting to rescue the body of his comrade, and although his position had been disclosed, he remained with his lieutenant for more than an hour and succeeded in killing one of two enemy machine gunners attempting to set up their weapons on their front and driving the other away with his gun. Although grenades were thrown at their position and the area was swept by machine gun fire, Sergeant Callahan displayed the utmost gallantry and cool judgment and brought back

to his Battalion Commander valuable information concerning the enemy positions.

Next of kin: Mrs. Katherine Callahan, mother, Drisbane, Skibberene, County Cork, Ireland.

**SERGEANT BERNARD GILLECE**, No. 1708617, Company E, 308th Infantry—This non-commissioned officer was a member of Company E when the First and Second Battalions 308th Infantry were cut off and surrounded by the enemy near Charlevaux in the Forest of Argonne from October 3 to October 7, 1918. In many attempts to break through the enemy lines and get word to the relieving companies, Sergeant Gillice served with high courage and devotion to duty, exposing himself frequently to hostile fire regardless of his personal safety. Only when it proved a physical impossibility to get through the enemy lines would he relent in his splendid efforts. He returned on numerous occasions with invaluable information regarding enemy works and positions. His conduct was an inspiration to all his comrades.

Next of kin: Mrs. Mary Brazil, sister, 124 West 61st Street, N. Y.

**CORPORAL FRED. R. ROMEREIN**, No. 1429363, Company E, 308th Infantry—On September 3,

1918, on the Vesle River, west of Fismes, during a terrific bombardment of the Company position, during which many men were severely wounded and killed, Corporal Romerein displayed unusual gallantry by going about amongst the men of his company and personally seeing that they were taking every advantage of cover. With total disregard for his own safety he assisted the wounded in every way and made frequent checks of the casualties, reporting same to his commanding officer. His fine judgment and coolness during the heavy shelling was a great inspiration to every man in his company.

Next of kin: Nels N. Romerein, father, Roslyn, South Dakota.

**CORPORAL DANIEL TALLON**, No. 1708574, Second Battalion, 308th Infantry (deceased)—Corporal Tallon was a clerk assigned to the Second Battalion at the time that organization was cut off and surrounded in the Argonne Forest from October 3 to October 7, 1918. Throughout the period of five days of enemy fire, suffering, and starvation, Corporal Tallon displayed the highest degree of courage and devotion to duty. On October 6, 1918, during a period of heavy shell-fire he deliber-

ately left his own funk-hole in a position of comparative safety to administer first-aid to a wounded comrade, who had fallen in an exposed position in the ravine. He dressed the wound, although in constant danger of his own life from shell-fire, and was about to assist his comrade to a place of safety when he himself was killed by a bursting shell.

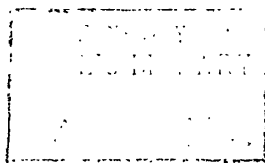
Next of kin: Patrick V. Tallon, father, 261 West 114th Street, N. Y. C.

PRIVATE JAMES M. LYNCH, No. 1681641, Company E, 308th Infantry—During August 15 to 19, 1918, on the Vesle River near Fismes and in the Argonne fighting, Private Lynch as Company runner displayed remarkable heroism in the execution of his duties, never failing to deliver every message entrusted to him. He was always a source of valuable information concerning disposition of troops, due to his intelligence, good judgment, and keen observation. In the performance of his duty in the Argonne Forest he was killed on October 2, 1918.

PRIVATE HENRY MILLER, Company E, 308th Infantry (deceased)—This soldier, with his Com-



**1ST LIEUTENANT KARL E. WILHELM**



pany and other companies of the 2d Battalion, in the Argonne Forest, were surrounded by the enemy and cut off from communication with friendly troops. In this marooned position the men were subjected to intense machine gun and shell fire. On October 3, 1918, this soldier, observing an enemy sniper at work, volunteered to go out and stop the sniping. In absolute disregard of his personal safety, he left his position of shelter and worked his way toward the sniper, putting him out of action by rifle fire, either killing or wounding him. On attempting to return to his own position he was killed by enemy machine gun fire.

Next of kin: Henry Miller, father, 16 Catherine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following named soldiers, Company E, 308th Infantry—For unusual bravery and disregard of personal safety. These men volunteered to establish liaison with the organization on their Company's left during the engagement on the Vesle River near Bazoches on the 18th of August, 1918. Although under direct observation of enemy snipers and machine gunners this patrol crossed a wide area and succeeded in establishing liaison



with units on their Company's left, bringing back valuable information regarding disposition of friendly troops:

CORPORAL IRVING GOLDBERG, No. 1708621  
PRIVATE SAVERIO CARRUCCI, No. 1778591  
PRIVATE FRANK DENINO, No. 1708600  
PRIVATE GIAMBATISTO NOBILI, No. 1708673

**CITATION OF "LOST BATTALION" FOR ITS  
EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN  
ACTION**

**HEADQUARTERS, 77TH DIVISION, AMERICAN E. F.**

April 15, 1919.

**GENERAL ORDERS No. 30:**

I desire to publish to the command an official recognition of the valor and extraordinary heroism in action of the officers and enlisted men of the following organizations:

COMPANY A, 308th INFANTRY  
COMPANY B, 308th INFANTRY  
COMPANY C, 308th INFANTRY  
COMPANY E, 308th INFANTRY  
COMPANY G, 308th INFANTRY  
COMPANY H, 308th INFANTRY

**COMPANY K, 307th INFANTRY**

**COMPANY C, 306th MACHINE GUN BATTALION**

**COMPANY D, 306th MACHINE GUN BATTALION**

These organizations, or detachments therefrom, comprised the approximate force of 550 men under command of Major Charles W. Whittlesey, which was cut off from the remainder of the Seventy-seventh Division and surrounded by a superior number of the enemy near Charlevaux, in the Forest d' Argonne, from the morning of October 3, 1918, to the night of October 7, 1918. Without food for more than one hundred hours, harassed continuously by machine gun, rifle, trench mortar, and grenade fire, Major Whittlesey's command, with undaunted spirit and magnificent courage, successfully met and repulsed daily violent attacks by the enemy. They held the position which had been reached by supreme efforts under orders received for an advance until communication was reestablished with friendly troops. When relief finally came, approximately 194 officers and men were able to walk out of the position. Officers and men killed numbered 107.

On the fourth day a written proposition to surrender received from the Germans was treated with the contempt which it deserved.

The officers and men of these organizations during these five (5) days of isolation continually gave unquestionable proof of extraordinary heroism and

demonstrated the high standard and ideals of the United States Army.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,  
*Major General, U.S.A.*

OFFICIAL: *Commanding.*  
LOUIS B. GEROW,  
*Adjutant General, Division Adjutant.*

In the first week of February it became known that the Division would soon move to the Le Mans area. The men welcomed this news because it meant one step nearer home. The usual inspections and preparations that precede a move were held, and all made ready for the departure.

As a small token of the Battalion's sojourn in Orges, acting on a suggestion from Father Halligan, many of the officers and men donated subscriptions to a fund, which was deposited with the village curate, for the placing of a large stained-glass window in the church of St. Rose of Lima, the great American saint.

Orders were received that Company E would move on February 11th; so on that morning the men arose earlier than usual, rolled their packs, slung their equipment, "fell in," and marched to La Trecey, a distance of fourteen kilometers. This hike was extremely hard on the men, due to

the icy condition of the roads. The Company, together with the other companies of the 2d Battalion, boarded the train at La Trecey. At 3 P.M., the train pulled out. The course of the trip took the men through Troyes, Auxerre, Bourges, Tours, and Angers, arriving at Brulon on Thursday, February 13th, at 5 P.M.

## LE MANS AREA

THE men were glad to detrain at Brulon after their long and tedious journey. At this place the Company was met by the advance billeting agent and guided to a large château about two and one half kilometers from the station, on the outskirts of the village of Avesse, in the Sarthe department. Here the men were billeted, some in the vacant portion of the château and others in the farm buildings about it. The arrival of E Company in the village was of great interest to the natives, since they had never seen American soldiers before. The hospitality of the people of this village was very pleasing to the men, and it was not an infrequent occurrence to see them gathered about the fireplaces of the rustic old kitchens in the quaint village homes, telling the inhabitants of their experience in the war and of their homes in America.

The first week in Avesse was spent in the carrying out of the usual drill schedule, except that the

afternoons were given over to sports. About this time the Division was preparing for an elaborate athletic meet to be held in the latter part of March, and various men from E Company were entered in the different contests and started training at once.

The men of E Company on the morning of February 24th were assembled with the other companies of the 2d Battalion at Avesse, and were transported by motor trucks to a large field, just outside Sable, at that time Divisional Headquarters. At this place the whole Division was reviewed by General Pershing. During the inspection Company E was highly complimented by the General on their splendid appearance and bearing. On this occasion General Pershing presented to many officers and men of the Division, Distinguished Service Crosses for valiant conduct on the field of battle, amongst whom were the following officers and men of Company E: Captain Alfred S. Griffiths, Captain Allan J. MacDougall, formerly of E Company but at this time Commander of Company F, First Sergeant Powers, and Sergeant Callahan. General Pershing personally pinned the Cross on each of the men decorated and congratulated them with a hearty hand-shake.

Captain Alfred S. Griffiths was born on November 10, 1884, in New York City. He is a graduate of New York University, class of 1908, and a civil engineer by profession. From 1914 to 1918 he was a member of the 71st New York National Guard Regiment and served with that outfit on the Mexican Border in 1916. He was a member of the first Officers' Training School at Plattsburg and commissioned a second lieutenant, August 15, 1917. On January 18, 1918, he was made a first lieutenant, and on November 17th of the same year, in France, was commissioned captain.

Captain Allan J. MacDougall was born May 6, 1884, at Kincardine, Canada. He was a rancher in western Canada for five years, later taking up the study of law, and graduated from the Detroit College of Law with the degree of LL.B. in 1915. Subsequent to his admission to the Bar he practiced his profession in Detroit. He was commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Sheridan, Ill., August 14, 1917, assigned to 41st Division, Camp Greene, North Carolina, but later, on December 8th, was transferred to the 77th Division and assigned to the 308th Infantry. On September 1, 1918, he was made a first lieutenant, and on October 1st, of the same year, commissioned to the rank of captain.

The day after the divisional review the Company was submitted to a thorough and minute inspection by Major Dall, acting as a Divisional Inspector. The inspection as a whole was very satisfactory. On Saturday, March 1st, in a field near Avesse, a battalion platoon contest and drill was held. Previous to this contest each Company had selected its best platoon to compete. The 4th Platoon represented Company E and easily carried off the honors.

In the afternoon a baseball game was played between H and E Companies, and proved to be a very exciting exhibition of our national sport. However, H Company won by a score of 6 to 0. The 4th Platoon's winning of the battalion contest qualified them to compete in and represent the 2nd Battalion in a regimental contest to be held later. Under the direct instruction and command of Lieutenant Smith the platoon reached a degree of perfection in its drill, that not only won the admiration of the other members of the Company, but on one occasion elicited the personal commendation of Brigadier General Price, commanding the 154th Brigade, who happened along in his car while they were at drill on the field.

The regimental contest was held on March 7th,



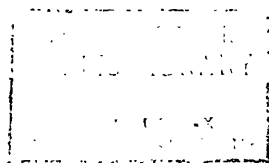
a platoon from D Company representing the 1st Battalion and one from L Company representing the 3rd Battalion. Although the opposition on this occasion was much greater than that heretofore experienced, still E Company was again the victor. There was much joy amongst the men over the winning of this event because it not only qualified the platoon to compete in and represent the 308th Regiment in a brigade contest to be held subsequently, but it brought to E Company in France the same honor it won in Camp Upton when one of our platoons gave an exhibition on the stage of the New York Hippodrome.

The following day at Fontenay, a village about eight kilometers from Avesse, a Brigade Field Day was held, the 308th competing in the drill and athletics against the 307th Infantry. In the platoon drill contest H Company represented the 307th and won the contest by seven points. In the other events, relay races, hundred-yard dash, jumping, tug-of-war, boxing, etc., the 307th was also the winner. Privates Furlong, Odell, Gobaldon and Dieudonne from Company E showed up splendidly in the running and high-jumping events.

During the next month many of the men were given leaves to St. Malo, and other leave centers of



**LIEUTENANT H. DE W. STEVENS**



the A. E. F. A few men who had parents or relatives residing in Ireland, England, or Italy were given passes to these countries for a period of fourteen days, including the time spent in traveling to and from their destination. On March 13th, E Company moved to St. Ouen, a little village about the size of Avesse, six kilometers away. The billets in this town were somewhat better than those in Avesse and afforded the men better sleeping facilities.

On the evening of the following day, March 14th, E Company was invited to be present at a performance given by some of the men of the 2nd Battalion at La Roche Chateau. This show was fathered and financed by Major McMurtry, and under the supervision of Adjutant Kane proved to be a splendid success. The moving spirit throughout the performance was the black-faced comedian with the Iron Cross, Corporal John Mullin. Private Manly Boone of G Company, dressed as a Parisian mademoiselle in a stunning gown, charmed the audience with his wonderful tenor voice in many songs, particularly *The Rose of No-Man's Land*. The costumes worn in this show were purchased in Paris and were all of a civilian make-up, which was very pleasing to the khaki-clothed audience.

At St. Ouen, as in Avesse, the usual drill schedule was maintained in the forenoon of each day, with company athletics and baseball games in the afternoons. There were also two inspections of the men's equipment each week by officers from Regimental Headquarters, and through the efforts of the Company officers and supply sergeant the men of the Company reached a perfect standard in equipment.

Under date of March 26, 1919, General Orders No. 23 from Hdqrs. 77th Div. A. E. F. was received, a letter sent to Divisional Headquarters by General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. This letter was published and read to the men of the Company for the information of the Command; it highly complimented them for their splendid work in France, and expressed the gratitude of our Allies with whom we have fought. The letter follows:—

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER,  
COMMANDING 77th DIVISION  
A. E. F., SABLE-sur-SARTHE.

MY DEAR GENERAL ALEXANDER:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 77th Division my

compliments upon their splendid work while in France.

Arriving in April, 1918, their training with the British was interrupted, and by the end of June, the Division was in a quiet part of the line near Baccarat, thus releasing veteran divisions for the active battle. After slightly more than a month's experience here it went into the Oise-Aisne offensive from August 12th until September 16th advancing against strong opposition for twelve kilometers from near the Ourcq River, crossing the Vesle to a position a little west of the Aisne River. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive in which it took part from September 26th to October 16th and from October 31st to November 11th it had to advance through the exceedingly difficult terrain of the Argonne Forest. It finally worked its way twenty-two kilometers to the north edge of the forest and captured Grand Pre. From November 1st until November 7th the Division advanced thirty-seven and a half kilometers from the Aire to the Meuse, capturing Champigneulle, Buzancy, and all towns and heights on the west of the Meuse, within the divisional sector.

It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I am sure they will carry this high standard back into whatever tasks lie before them when they return to civil life.

I want the officers and men of the 77th Division

to know how much they have contributed to the success of our Armies. They should go home justly proud of the gratitude of our Allies with whom they have fought and conscious of the admiration of their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

Very sincerely yours,  
(signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

On March 27th-28th-29th, the A. E. C. championships at Le Mans were held. Privates Furlong and Dieudonne under the capable training of Private Russell each won a bronze medal in two of the events, Private Furlong in the eight-mile marathon and Private Dieudonne in the relay race. It is of interest to note that the 77th Division won first place in these championships with a total score of 139 points. The nearest competitor, the S. O. S., won 99 points and the nearest Combat Division, 44 points. Many men from Company E attended the events. During the last week of March the men were reminded rather forcibly of the days back in camp in the U. S. A., when the "needle" held such fear, because they received a three in one inoculation which more or less put every man "under the weather" for a few hours after the injection.

The officers and men of Company E being aware that before long they would be mustered out of military service, and being desirous of forming an association in which they might perpetuate and continue the friendships and associations formed during their military career, held a meeting in the village square of St. Ouen on the afternoon of March 31st. After a discussion and a mutual exchange of ideas by the members of the Company the meeting proceeded to the formation of an association and the election of officers.

The association was christened "Company E Association, 308th Infantry," and the officers elected were Corporal Alexander T. Hussey of New York City, president, Private Raymond Flynn of Holyoke, Mass., vice-president, Sergeant Stevenson MacWhinney of New York City, secretary, and Sergeant William Kessler of Brooklyn, treasurer. The by-laws of the Association state that its duration is to be perpetual, that its purposes are social, fraternal, and commercial, and that membership is limited to all officers and men who have at any time been members of Company E, 308th Infantry. In view of the fact that members of this Association reside in nearly every State of the U. S. A., there were non-resi-



dent vice-presidents appointed to look after the interests of the men residing in the particular districts over which they are leaders.

The first event in April of particular interest occurred on the 2nd when a review of certain units comprising the 308th Infantry was held on the 2nd Battalion Drill Field. General Alexander was present and decorated a few of the men of the Regiment with the D. S. C., and also the colors of the 308th Infantry Regiment by attaching thereto blue streamers, upon which was inscribed the names of the various fronts on which the Regiment had seen action.

Rumors of departure of the Regiment for a seaport, from whence with the other units of the Division they would sail for the United States, were now coming thick and fast. Reports in the *Stars and Stripes*, the A. E. F. publication, and from the New York Press, seemed to substantiate the rumors and general feeling that "soon we would be sailing over the deep blue sea." A final inspection of the equipment of the men of the Company was held on the Battalion Drill Field at La Roche Chateau, Sunday, April 6th, and the result was 100% perfect. Surplus equipment was called in and other preparations made for the eventful day.

It is only proper that in this history there should be mention made before leaving the shores of France, of the splendid and heroic work of the medical units who attended to the wounded and sick members of Company E; to the two First Aid men attached to this Company throughout most of its career in France, whether in or out of the lines. whether in billet or under the rain of bullets and bursting shells, always and ever ready to alleviate the suffering and pain, the men of Company E will be forever grateful. To the Ambulance Drivers, who drove their cars over shell-torn roads, roads choked with humanity and traffic, and in spite of the enemy's oftentimes well-directed shells of shrapnel or gas, drove on, ever courageous and daring, knowing no fear in their speedy effort and duty to carry their unfortunate charges to a place of aid, the men of this Company extend their gratitude. To the surgeon, physician, and nurse of the Red Cross, Base and Army Field Hospitals who have labored so scientifically, thoroughly, and ceaselessly in their self-sacrificing efforts to care for the soldier patients, nursing them back to life and health, ever cheerful and comforting, the men of Company E extend their whole-hearted thanks.

On April 9th a regimental review was again

held on the 2nd Battalion Drill Field. Various units, including Company E, passed in review before Major General Alexander, and presented such a splendid military appearance, wearing their steel helmets with the Divisional Emblem "The Goddess of Liberty" painted on the front of the crown, glistening bayonets and equipment and carrying battle packs, as to merit the unstinted praise of the Commander of the Division.

An incident occurred which can hardly be overlooked at this review, the E Company mascot which had been turned over to the 308th Supply Company for safe keeping, during the fighting days of this Company and which, after the armistice, had been returned to Company E, was the cause of a dispute as to who had right title to him. It was decided to pass judgment in the following manner:—the Regiment was called to attention by Colonel Averill, the mascot led to a position of prominence and John Childs on behalf of Company E and a sergeant on behalf of the Supply Company drew envelopes for the prize, in one of which was a slip with "Goat," in another "Nit"; E Company won and some brilliant wit made the remark "Childs got his own goat."

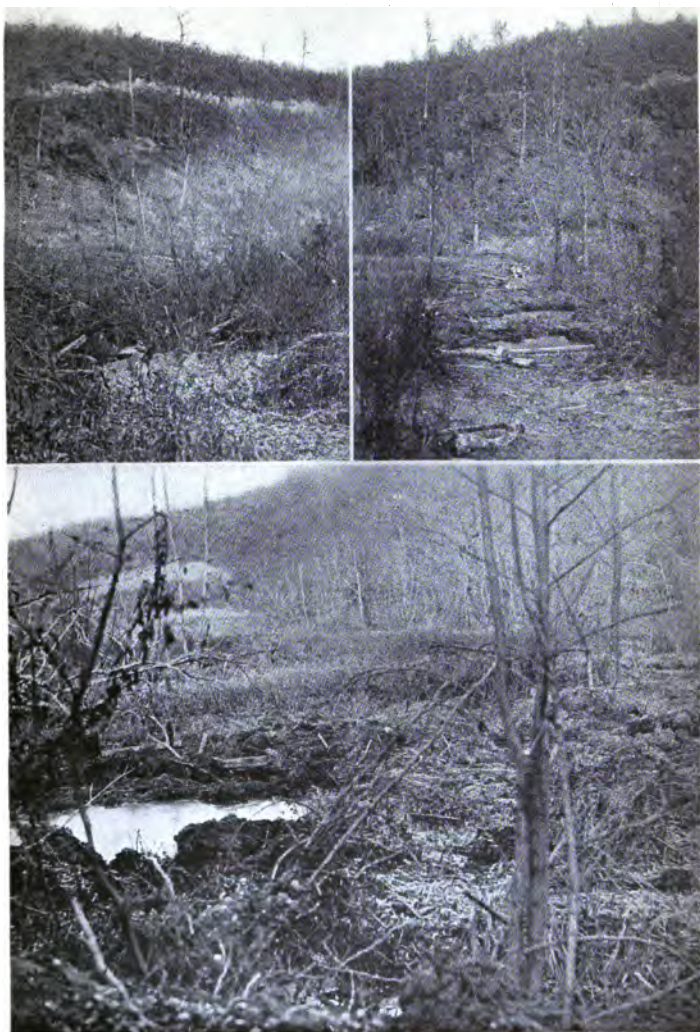
On April 11th, the men of the Company gave

a show staged in the Conservatory of La Roche Château. The audience was in a very good humor due possibly to some liquid refreshments served at supper, together with chocolate, cigars, and other delicacies given to the men as a gift from Major McMurtry. The star act was a one-round boxing contest between Corporal Goldberg's "little brother," Tony Ottenschneider, and Sergeant Bezer.

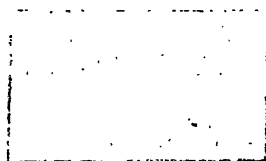
Orders were received on the 12th of April to make ready to move to Brest on the 14th. This was the news the men had been waiting for so long. So all the customary preparations and detail which precede a move of this kind were carried out during the intervening days. Reveille sounded at 4.30 A.M. on the 14th. Full packs were rolled before breakfast and the men "fell in" to the chow-line to pass in review before Mess Sergeant Kessler and his "staff" for the last time. In saying farewell to the culinary efforts of our kitchen force throughout their long and faithful service in camp, and in and out of the lines, it is only due credit that Sergeant Kessler and Cooks Sugarman, Klein, Pimpl, and Helm, together with the K. P.'s—Buch, Wiczrick, Higdon and Norman should receive the hearty appreciation of all the men of Company E.

## BREST

At seven o'clock the Company was assembled ready for the trip in motor trucks. The transports arrived at 11 A.M. The men promptly boarded them and were carried to Sablé where they remained throughout the day, awaiting instructions to entrain. The orders to board the train were received late in the afternoon, and at five o'clock the Company was on its way to Brest. The journey was made in the usual manner, namely in "Hommes and Chevaux Specials." Brest was reached at noon on the following day. The men detrained at the station and were taken immediately to the mess halls of the camp near by, where they received dinner after which they slung their equipment and marched through the city to the famous Pontanesen Camp about three miles outside of the city. The Company was quartered in tents, and on the following day proceeded to go through the final inspections and other details necessary before embarking.



**VIEWS OF THE POCKET WHERE THE "LOST BATTALION" WAS  
BELEAGUERED FOR SIX DAYS**



Contrary to prevalent reports the Company found the camp at Brest in excellent condition; every convenience that could be expected was there. The food was of the best and the sanitary conditions A1. The mode used by the camp officers in handling men was quite remarkable in its perfection, thoroughness, and speed.

Early on the morning of the 19th the men were ordered to roll their packs and make ready for the journey to the boat. Arriving at the pier at 10 A.M., two platoons of E Company were assigned to aid in carrying wounded soldiers aboard the Red Cross ship. This they did, and were lightered to the *U. S. S. America* anchored in the harbor. In the afternoon the remaining two platoons of the Company went aboard and the men were assigned to their compartments on F deck, each man being assigned to a bunk. The bunks were arranged in tiers one above the other and made of steel and wire springs.

The *U. S. S. America* is the third largest American transport in service and at the outbreak of the war was the fifth largest ship afloat. She is 690 ft. long, has a beam of 74 ft., and is 32 ft. from the water line to keel. Her gross registered tonnage is 22,250 tons and the displacement is 41,500



tons. The *America* was formerly owned by the Germans and after America's declaration of war was taken over by the U. S. Government authorities.

An inspiring ceremony took place on deck after all the troops had been brought aboard. Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Lawrent of the French Army (Chief of the Franco-American Bureau) decorated three of the khaki-clad passengers with the French Croix de Guerre with the palm. The honored men were Major G. G. McMurtry, 2d Battalion, 308th Infantry, Sergeant Ben Kaufman, Company K, 308th Infantry, and Private Jack Hershkowitz, Company C, 308th Infantry. The decorations were a total surprise, as none of the men expected the honor until a boat pulled alongside and the French officer announced that he had come to decorate the heroes. Major McMurtry received his citation for gallantry in action while a member of the Lost Battalion.

## THE RETURN VOYAGE

The *America* carried eight thousand troops of the 77th Division and at precisely 6 P.M. gradually turning her bow toward "God's own Country," steamed slowly out of the harbor. This was the moment that every man had longed for patiently month after month since the armistice had been signed, and had even dared to dream of when fighting back the Hun. The feelings of the men were aptly expressed in their conversations and even in the expressions on their faces. In spite of their great joy and satisfaction in knowing that they were now on the last leg of their journey home there was an atmosphere of silent respect for France and the comrades we left behind. The men seemed to review in their minds the hardships, miseries, battles, experiences, and glory that had been a part of their life in France.

As the ancient fortifications of Brest faded into the dim twilight and the men took a last glimpse of France the impressiveness of that scene printed

an indelible mark upon the minds of all on board.  
The band struck up *Home, Sweet Home*, and all  
eyes turned toward the shores of America.

### OH, WON'T IT BE GREAT

Oh, won't it be great to get back to the States,  
And back to home-life again;  
To be able to go to a telephone  
And call up a regular Jane.

To be on the street after nine o'clock,  
Or enjoying a good movie show,  
And after that go for a moonlight walk  
And not hear "Quarters" blow.

To be able to sit and look in her eyes,  
While you tell her of No Man's Land,  
And to know she believes you're not telling her lies,  
By the way she is squeezing your hand.

And when the clock in the hall strikes one  
And you have kissed her and said good-night,  
Instead of a "billet" you go to your home  
Without a thought of a morning "hike."

You wake up about noon,  
In your cozy bedroom,  
And dress with plenty of time  
To join father and mother  
Your sister and brother  
For mess without waiting in line.

You'll sit down to a feast  
That's not swimming in grease,  
Neither is it cornwillie or prunes;  
But roast "spuds" with cream gravy,  
(Not beans of the Navy)  
And a steak smothered in mushrooms.

For your afternoon's fun  
It won't be: Fall out at one,  
And you won't have to ask for a pass.  
Just go out to the back  
And crank up your "hack,"  
And start out to burn plenty of gas.

As you buzz down the street  
Mike and Eddie you'll meet,  
Two old pals of the fighting line,  
That's when life will be sweet  
For there'll be no "Retreat,"  
And we'll drink good old liquor—not wine.

The distance from Brest to Hoboken is 3126 miles; the *America* makes approximately 17 knots an hour or nearly 400 miles per day, consequently it was hoped that we would dock in New York not later than Monday, April 28th. The first night on board, after the men had indulged in an appetizing supper, was spent in listening to the band concerts, there being two bands on board.

April 20th was Easter Sunday; the sun rose

gloriously out of the east and presented a fitting touch in commemoration of the greatest event in the world's history "The Resurrection of the Son of God from the Tomb." The army chaplains held religious services on board. Father Halligan delivered a splendid sermon on the lesson of the day.

The men were afforded various means of entertainment throughout the trip,—concerts each morning and afternoon, vaudeville, and moving pictures. On Thursday, April 24th, championship boxing bouts were staged between army and navy pugilists, and resulted in victories for the army. However, the navy came back strong on Saturday and defeated the army contestants, not alone in boxing but in the tug-of-war staged between five husky Gobs and five no less husky doughboys. Joe Russell of Company E trained the army team, but despite the fact that the rope strained under the great strength being exerted, the navy team got away to a good start and refused to give up their gain of four inches obtained at the drop.

The weather throughout the return trip was exceptionally good and the seas were calm at all times except on one occasion when a heavy fog was

encountered and a high wind came up during the night, the effect of which soon showed on some of the men who apparently had not been in the habit of riding on rough seas.

On Sunday morning, April 27th, the *U. S. S. America* was 171 miles from New York. Orders were received by wireless that she could not dock on Sunday, and as a result was forced to "mark time" outside the harbor for that day. Many of the men sent radiograms to their anxious friends and relatives announcing their approach to home. So anxious were most of the men to catch a first glimpse of land that many of them remained on deck all night. The first glimpse of land was caught in the early dawn when the dim lights of Sandy Hook showed themselves through the misty dawn.

When the *America* reached the Ambrose Channel lightship a pilot was taken on board to guide her into port. As she steamed slowly up the harbor, passing craft blew their whistles in loud acclamation of the returning victors. This seemed to be a signal for the people of New York, because soon ferryboats and many different types of harbor craft, some of which contained the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to homecoming troops, surrounded the ship.

Passing K. of C. and Y. M. C. A. boats deluged the men on board with oranges, chocolate, and other sweets. Many of the people on the boats of reception carried large banners or placards upon which was written the name of their favorite hero. Some of the troops by this means were able to identify their relatives and friends. The men on board were struck very forcibly by the gracious reception and loud exultations of joy shown by the people of New York in their great effort to show appreciation of what the men of the 77th had done. Those men who had been received in France as replacements were astounded at the warmth of feeling for "New York's own."

## HOME

THE *America* was safely docked at Pier 4 of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken by 9 A.M. The men were very anxious to set foot on American soil and lost no time in complying with the business of disembarking which was effected quickly, and soon all the men had satisfied that great desire to be again actually standing on terra firma of the U. S. A. The Company was assembled and marched to Pier 3 where the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, Red Cross, and other War Community organizations loaded the men with all kinds of delicious edibles and sweets.

After these had been consumed the men went on board a ferryboat and were carried to the Long Island Railroad Station at Long Island City, still receiving throughout this journey around the Battery the grateful and tumultuous greetings of the people. Large signs of "Welcome" along the course bore plain evidence of New York City's



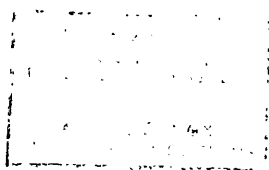
sentiment. Upon the arrival at Long Island City large crowds lined the way to catch a glimpse of "their dear one," but were kept back by the police.

Indulgent workers of the War Camp Community Societies were again in evidence at this station and freely gave oranges, cakes, candies, and other sweets to the men as they boarded the waiting train for Camp Mills. The journey to Camp Mills was quickly made and was without event, except that the occupants of the buildings and homes along the route waved frantic expressions of "Welcome Home." After the men detrained at Garden City, where many more people were waiting to greet them, they were marched to Camp Mills and quartered in tents.

The first thing done after the arrival here was to telegraph or telephone to announce a "safe return." On the night of the day of arrival, April 28th, the men took baths and were given new clothing. The next day passes were issued to one half of the Company. This gave to all men residing in New York the opportunity of spending forty-eight hours with their families and friends, the occasion which was looked forward to with great anxiety. The men's anxiety going in on the



U. S. S. AMERICA



train from Camp Mills for the grand reunion with their no less anxious, waiting relatives and friends was almost effervescent.

After the return from the first pass the business of preparing for the parade and of being mustered out was begun. All day Monday, May 5th, troops of the 77th were taken to New York and quartered at different armories. Company E together with the other companies of the 2d Battalion left Camp Mills at twelve o'clock and were taken via the Long Island Railroad to Long Island City and from thence across the East River by ferry to 34th Street. From here they were transported by Subway to the 8th Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. After arriving the men were dismissed for the night with instructions to return at five A.M. for the parade the following morning.

That night New York again opened its heart with a royal reception for the Argonne heroes. Many of the hotels and theaters held receptions or gave the men free tickets to the shows. The Hotel Astor entertained over five thousand officers and men at a supper and dance which was thoroughly enjoyed. On Tuesday morning the men of Company E assembled at the armory as per

instructions, and were taken to Washington Square, where they remained until the moment came for them, together with the rest of 2d Battalion, to march off in the last parade of the 77th.

## THE PARADE

BEFORE dawn the crowds began to assemble for the "Welcome and Farewell" of the "Liberty Division." Over a million people lined the streets, stands, and buildings to watch the parade.

Precisely at 10 A.M. in response to Major-General Alexander's command, "Forward," twenty-five thousand young warriors started up Fifth Avenue to receive the homage of their native land. The dead marched ahead in spirit, the wounded rode behind. In between were the lean, lithe boys of the 77th Division who sought no glory but their country's good. Dewy-eyed New York acclaimed its men who had come home after the mad fighting at the Vesle and the smashing crash through the Forest of the Argonne to the gates of Sedan; but perhaps the most impressive pictures, those that will remain in the mind's eye of the onlookers for life, were two. First—the slow cadence of the funeral cortège that preceded the vast spectacle escorting the gold-starred

flags that meant that 2356 sons of America lie in hallowed ground in France—"God rest our dead that sleep beneath the soil of France"; second—the automobile loads of wounded and maimed members of the Division that came last, plainly proving the fighting spirit of this Division in their smiles and appreciation of the welcome they received.

The Memorial Palm with its crown of violets and its medallion which led the parade drew many a tear from the onlookers. Its inscription read, "Of that Liberty for which they gloriously died—we living and dedicated pledge them an inviolable championship."

At the head of the Division rode Major-General Robert Alexander. He was astride a magnificent bay, "Captain," loaned for the occasion by the Police Department. Then came the khaki-clad men wearing their overseas caps with steel helmets strapped over the left shoulder and carrying shining rifles with glistening bayonets. The men marched sixteen abreast, one hundred twenty-eight steps to the minute, and carried combat packs. During part of the march aeroplanes circled overhead. The people along the avenue received each unit with renewed enthusiasm as they came into view.

At Twenty-third Street the parade passed

between two groups symbolizing, on the right, Victory Urging the Allies Forward, and upon the left Manhattan Directing Her Sons to the Onset. Beyond these points stretched the pylons surmounted by rude symbols of the various forms of military activity—aerial, terrestrial, marine, and submarine. These pylons formed the triumphant approach to the arch and flanked a way spread for the parade with Virgin Sand, upon which no other feet than those of the victorious troops are permitted. Between another group of pylons a small court was formed before the Altar of Liberty nearby upon which was erected a small column bound with a golden palm to symbolize the final diffusion of Liberty among erstwhile captive peoples.

The Arch of Victory towered immediately beside this altar, a monument too well known to require a word of comment. This Arch bears the following inscription:

Erected to commemorate the homecoming of the victorious Army and Navy of these United States of America and in memory of those who have made the Supreme Sacrifice for the triumph of the free peoples of the world and for the promise of an enduring peace. Anno Domini MCMXVIII.



The parade moved along, reaching the Public Library, on the steps of which was erected the Court of the Heroic Dead, before which was placed a Roll of Honor emblazoned with the names of actions which have ennobled the Division. Beside this Roll of Honor in either direction for hundreds of feet there were imposing trophies erected upon trees hung after the manner of knightly traditions with the shields, belts, and lances of warriors who have set up their eternal rest. The insignia of these divisions were of a heraldry improvised on the battlefield and upon those shields emblazoned there, were insignia consecrated to every American Division which participated in the actions of the American Expeditionary Forces. As the men passed the Altar of the Dead they could see the many wreaths placed on the Altar commemorating the memory of those men of the Division who had fallen.

The official reviewing stand was located in front of the Hotel Savoy from which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor Alfred Smith of New York, Mayor Hylan of New York City, and various other army and navy officials viewed the parade. Just beyond was the Jeweled Arch which by its splendor recalled the mood of rejoicing, but

which nevertheless on close study paid tribute through its sculpture to the heroic sacrifices made by the youth of both sexes, to the aims of this war, and to the end that cruelty be dispelled and assuaged at the same time that tyranny is deposed and the frail beginnings of other nations sustained. Among inscriptions on a pillar of the arch was one that especially typified the spirit of the occasion—"God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost."

The march to 110th Street was continued amid the enthusiastic cheers from the people of the huge grandstand along the Park wall, those who lined the avenue, and also those who occupied private grandstands outside the homes. General Alexander, after reaching 110th Street stationed himself there to review the men for the last time. They then proceeded to 116th Street, where they dispersed.

As the last Red Cross car passed under the 110th Street Arch and the hum of the aeroplanes died in the distance someone reminded General Alexander that it was the last time he would see his famous Division on parade. In reply he stated, "A strong comradeship has existed between the men and myself, and I hate to see them go. But what can I

do? I suppose they must go back to civil life." After the parade broke up the men were taken back to the armory where a luncheon was served by the different War Camp Community organizations. They then disbanded and returned to their homes for the night.

### ORDER OF MARCH OF THE 77TH PARADE

Police escort.

Platoon bearing the gold starred flags for the Division's 2356 dead.

Police escort.

Division Commander Major General Robert Alexander, his chief of staff, Colonel Hugh McGee; aides and personal staff and six orderlies, with the general's flag, all mounted.

Divisional Staff officers dismounted.

Headquarters troop, headquarters detachment of non-commissioned officers, the Argonne Players, and Mobile Ordnance Repair Shops all under command of Captain E. B. Brett, Jr.

302d Engineers and Engineer Train, commanded by Colonel Frank Geisting.

302d Field Signal Battalion, Major Lonnie B. Powers.

77th Division Military Police, Captain Frank N. Bangs.

Division Machine Gun units under Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Campbell.

305th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Robert Emmet O'Brien.

306th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Lewis M. Scott.

152d Field Artillery Brigade, Brigadier General Pelham D. Glassford and Staff:

304th Field Artillery, Colonel Copley Emos.

305th Field Artillery, Colonel F. C. Doyle.

306th Field Artillery, Colonel William H. Peek.

153d Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Michael J. Linehan and Staff.

306th Infantry, Colonel Frank E. Bowen.

305th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Herr.

154th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Harrison J. Price and Staff.

308th Infantry, Colonel N. K. Averill.

307th Infantry, Colonel Isaac Irwin.

## MUSTERED OUT

ON the following morning the Company was formed. All those who were to be mustered out at camps other than Camp Upton were returned to Camp Mills to be sent from there to their respective camps. At noon the Camp Upton men of the Company were taken to that camp and lodged in the camp barracks.

Upon arising the following morning the men were surprised to see the many changes that had taken place in the camp where they received their early military training; many of them visited the old barracks just for old time's sake. During the day the 308th was assembled in the War Camp Theater and addressed by various army and government experts concerning insurance and the future of the soldier. Their advice was of a most uplifting and practical kind. The offers of the army representatives to men who desired to remain in the service were most generous. The men could not but be proud of the fact that they

were citizens of the United States, and that Uncle Sam was not forgetting them now that hostilities had ceased.

Colonel Averill addressed the men in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to bid them good-bye. He was warmly received by the men, but was so overcome with emotion that he was barely able to express in words all that he wished to say to them, but his features and expression spoke louder than any words he could utter. Colonel Averill endeared himself to the men of his command by his practical wisdom, his honorable treatment of men, and his courageous efforts throughout his entire connection with the 308th Infantry to make it a Regiment second to none. And in this he succeeded.

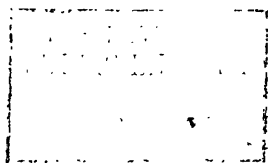
On Friday, May 9th, all equipment except that which was given to the soldier by the Government when discharged was turned in. The men were paid in full and given a sixty dollar bonus with which they received their honorable discharge and transportation to their homes. In bidding good-bye to the Company, Major McMurtry and Captain Griffiths each personally shook the hand of every man and extended their best wishes for success. And thus came to an end friendships between officers and men cemented by months of

strenuous training, fighting, hardships, misery, and joy.

So, our dear readers, of the experiences and development of men that constitute a representative Infantry Company, from the day they were called and willingly went to camp from their civilian pursuits to the day of their final mustering out, again to return to civilian life and their homes, we trust that you now have a clear conception. In summing up the deeds of this Company, made up of officers and men from civil life, we believe that facts will give Company E, 308th Infantry, 77th Division, a place among the first and best fighting companies of the American Expeditionary Forces. Not alone because it was a unit of the first National Army Regiment to receive its Colors; not alone because it was a unit of the first National Army Division to sail for overseas duty, and not alone because it was a unit of the first National Army Division to enter into actual combat with the Hun on the Western Front of the world's greatest war, but because it was made up of men of undaunted courage, spirit, and patriotism—men who knew no fear, men who fought the good fight and like true Americans did naught but advance, never turning their back to the enemy, but leaving as silent







guide posts to the enemy's front their dead and dying comrades.

E Company did service with the British in the reserve lines along the Arras-Doullens Road. E Company spent sixteen days actually in the line in the Defensive Baccarat Sector, thirty-five days in the lines of the Vesle defensive and Oise-Aisne offensive, and aided in driving the enemy back twelve kilometers. In the first period of the Argonne Drive, E Company fought for twenty consecutive days in the line, with the other units of the 77th Division, that Division which had the difficult task of clearing the wilderness of the Argonne Forest, a wilderness comparable with the wilderness of Virginia, except that its topography was more rugged, and that the science of modern warfare had made its natural difficulties infinitely harder to overcome, and a position heretofore regarded as impregnable.

In this drive Company E advanced to St. Juvin, a distance of approximately thirty-five kilometers. Many of its members were pocketed for six days and nights in the heart of the Argonne with that beleaguered detachment known as the "Lost Battalion." In the Meuse offensive E Company advanced steadily for nine days approximately

fifty kilometers to Angicourt near the Meuse River driving the enemy before them and capturing all territory, towns, and material in their course; later, a few days after the armistice, the men crossed the Meuse near Mouzon, where they did garrison duty for several days.

During the fighting days of the war, Company E had 219 casualties, ten of whom were officers. This number totals nearly the original strength of the Company. Twenty-eight men died in the Supreme Sacrifice and sixteen men are missing. The Company received four different sets of replacements totaling nine officers and 232 enlisted men.

One of our officers, as previously mentioned, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the highest honor our grateful nation can bestow for valor on the field of battle, the Congressional Medal. Three of our lieutenants were advanced to the rank of captain, two of whom have been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, and two of our enlisted men have likewise been decorated with the D. S. C. for bravery. Fourteen members of our Company were cited in the General Orders of the 77th Division for courage and devotion to duty. The Company as a unit was also cited as one of the detachments of the "Lost Battalion."

To you loyal American citizens who remained at home while we were overseas, we wish to pay tribute; because it was your generosity, patriotism, faith, assurance, and self-sacrifice that made the glorious successes of the American Forces and those of our Allies possible, and in so doing brought to pass, to use the words of our President, "The World Safe for Democracy," and with it, the end of Kultur and autocratic governments, the sword of Righteousness again supreme, drawn at full length and destined henceforth to protect humanity, and to justify the ways of God to man.

Now that our part in the World's War is done, in this moment of laying aside the uniform, there surges through the heart of the soldier emotions too deep for words. There are sorrows for departed comrades. There are memories of privation and danger. There are hopes for the days ahead. But no regret however heavy, no ecstasy however light, can weigh against the sweet thanksgiving of the Mother's heart and the veneration of the nation for him and for her.

Briefly, in closing this history, it may be said, in the words of Maurice Maeterlinck: "We have returned with heads erect, regenerated in a regenerated Europe, rejuvenated by a magnificent mis-

fortune, purified by victory, and cleansed of the littlenesses that obscured the virtues which slumbered within us and of which we were not aware. Our eyes were closed to many things, now they have been opened upon wider horizons. We were on the point of forgetting the heroic virtues, the unfettered thoughts, the external ideas that lead humanity. To-day not only do we know that they exist, we have taught the world that they are always triumphant, that nothing is lost while faith is left, while honor is intact, while love continues, while the soul does not surrender."

From the west swift freedom came,  
Against the course of heaven and doom,  
A second sun arrayed in flame  
To burn, to kindle, to illume.

SHELLEY.

## COMPANY E 308th INFANTRY

### CASUALTIES, 1918

#### OFFICERS

##### *VESLE SECTOR*

COOK, CHARLES H., Captain. Wounded, August 18th. Gas.  
GRIFFITHS, ALFRED S., Captain. Wounded, August 22d. Gas.  
WILHELM, KARL E., 1st Lieutenant. Wounded, August 17th.  
Gas.

##### *ARGONNE SECTOR*

COOK, CHARLES H., Captain. Wounded, October 15th. Gas.  
LEAK, J. V., 2d Lieutenant. Prisoner of War. October 4th.  
McMURTRY, G. G., Major. Wounded, October 4th and 6th.  
S. W.\*  
MACDOUGALL, ALLEN J., Captain. Wounded, October 13th.  
G. S. W.\*\*  
STEVENS, H. DEW., 2d Lieutenant. Wounded, October 2d.  
G. S. W.  
WILHELM, KARL E., 1st Lieutenant. Wounded, October 4th.  
S. W.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

##### *ARRAS SECTOR*

FERGUSON, ALFRED, Private. Died, May 22d.  
HAMILTON, JAMES, Corporal. Wounded, May 23d. S. W.

##### *LORRAINE SECTOR (June 21st—August 4th.)*

CARNEY, PATRICK, Private. Wounded (unexploded fuse).  
POZ, ISRAEL, Corporal. Wounded (unexploded fuse).

THOMPSON, RICHARD, Private. Wounded (unexploded fuse).  
WEAVING, PHILLIP, Private. Wounded. S. W.

## *VESLE SECTOR (Aug. 11th—Sept. 16th)*

ARENSTEIN, ISODORE, Private. Wounded. Shell-shock.  
ALLEN, JAKE, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
ASTROVE, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
ASELLO, CHARLES, Private. Killed.  
ATHA, ERNEST, Sergeant. Wounded. Accidental.  
BOLAN, SIDNEY, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
BRONSTEIN, BENJ., Private. Wounded. S. W.  
BODZIOCK, JOHN, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
BLACK, FRED, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
BONGARTZ, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
BOMAN, HENNING, Private. Prisoner of War.  
COYLE, JAMES, Sergeant. Wounded. Gas.  
CLARK, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
CRUGAR, LEONHARD, Private. Wounded. Accidental.  
COHEN, HARRY, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
COHEN, MEYER, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
COBURN, JOHN, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
CONWAY, JOHN, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
COYLE, JAMES, Sergeant. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
CONNELL, PHILLIP, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
CONNELL, PHILLIP, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
DEVLIN, CHARLES, Corporal. Wounded. S. W.  
DEANDREA VETO, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
EDDINGTON, BENJ., Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
ELLSWORTH, ANTHONY, Bugler. Wounded. Gas.  
FREESE, ALBERT, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
FROST, BENJ., Private. Killed.  
FLYNN, RAYMOND, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
FALKOWSKI, NATHAN, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
GREENSTEIN, MICHAEL, Sergeant. Killed.  
GARDNER, EDWARD, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
GILLECE, BERNARD, Sergeant. Wounded. Gas.  
GOLD, ISIDOR, Private. Prisoner of War.  
GRANT, LEROY, Private. Wounded. Gas.



HACKETT, PETER, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
HIMPLER, JOHN, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
HUSSEY, ALEXANDER T., Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
HESSLER, HARRY, Sergeant. Wounded. Gas.  
IZZO, LUIGI, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
JONES, FRED, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
JONES, CHARLES, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
KRAUS, BERNARD, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
KRAUSS, MURRAY, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
KINLAN, THOMAS, Corporal. Wounded. Accidental.  
KENNEY, JOHN, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
KIERNAN, JOSEPH, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
KANDEL, BENJ., Private. Wounded. Gas.  
KESSLER, WILLIAM, Sergeant. Wounded. S. W.  
LEARY, PATRICK, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
LONGINOTTI, FRANK, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
LAROCCO, ANTONIO, Private. Died. Gas.  
LYONS, JAMES, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
MCGUIRE, JAMES, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MCAVOY, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MORANZANO, DOMENICO, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MEDICO, MICHELO, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
MONTIFORTE, LEONARD, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MAURER, JACOB, Bugler. Wounded. Gas.  
MILLAY, FRED, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MALLOY, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
MANTILLA, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
MOSS, JOHN, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
MATTFELD, DIEDRICK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W. and S. W.  
NOE, CHARLES, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
PATRISSI, ANTONIO, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
PUGH, CHARLES, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
RUBIN, JAKE, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
REAGAN, CHARLES, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
ROGERS, JAMES, Corporal. Wounded. Gas.  
ROGERS, JAMES, Corporal. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
ROSSMAN, MERMAN, Private. Killed.

RIELLY, FRANK, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
ROSSI, ANGELO, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
RODDIE, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
SARGEANT, WILLIAM, Sergeant. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
SALZBERG, BERNARD, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
STONE, CLARENCE, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
SUIKLOS, JOHN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
STILLSON, GEORGE, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
SHESKEY, JOHN, Private. Killed.  
SERINI, JOHN, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
SCONHOFT, THOR J., Private. Wounded. S. W.  
TALLEN, DANIEL, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
THOMPSON, RICHARD, Private. Killed.  
VANDENBERG, ALBERT, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
VIAPIANO, JAMES, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
VITKUS, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
WEAVING, PHILLIP, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
WEINER, ISIDOR, Private. Killed.  
WALL, JOHN, Sergeant. Wounded. S. W. (severe).

*ARGONNE SECTOR (Sept. 26th—Oct. 16th.)*

BUTTACOVOLI, DOMINICK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
BRZSKI, FRANK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
BODZIOCK, JOHN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
BRONSTEIN, BENJ., Private. Missing. Died later in German  
Prison Camp.  
BLAND, CHARLES, Private. Killed.  
BERKOWITZ, MAX, Private. Prisoner of War.  
BAKER, DICK, Private. Killed.  
COX, FRED, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
CURLEY, PATRICK, Sergeant. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
CARNEY, PATRICK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
COLLINS, LOUIS, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
COOMBE, CHARLES, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
CHISWELL, GEORGE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
COVERT PARLEY, Private. Prisoner of War.  
CZAPLICKI, H., Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
COHEN, HARRY, Private. Wounded. Gas.  
CURNAN, FRANCIS, Private. Wounded. S. W. (severe).

DENNINO, FRANK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
DEL DUCA, PHILLIP, Sergeant. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
DEAL, JAMES, Corporal. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
DEVANNEY, PATRICK, Private. Missing.  
DAOMI, PATSY, Private. Killed.  
DOMROSE, WALTER, Private. Killed.  
DELSASO, JOHN, Private. Missing.  
DEWITT, RAY, Private. Killed.  
DOHERTY, ARTHUR, Corporal. Wounded. S. W.  
EIFERT, OTTO, Private. Prisoner of War.  
FALLACE, WILLIAM, Corporal. Wounded. G. S. W.  
FOSTWEED, HANS, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
FELDT, WILHELM, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
GREENWALD, IRVING, Private. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
GOLDBERG, IRVING, Corporal. Prisoner of War.  
GINSBERG, HYMAN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
HERBERT, ELMER, Corporal. Wounded. G. S. W.  
HITLOCK, THOMAS, Mechanic. Wounded. G. S. W.  
HAMILTON, JAMES, Corporal. Wounded. S. W. (severe).  
HAYBECK, FRANK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
HAVENS, GEORGE, Private. Killed.  
HETT, JOHN, Private. Prisoner of War.  
HURD, IRWIN, Private. Missing.  
IRACI, ALFIO, Private. Killed.  
JONES, C. H., Private. Wounded. S. W.  
KAPLAN, HAROLD, 1st Sergeant. Wounded. G. S. W. (severe).  
KASPEROWICH, JACOB, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
KANDEL, BENJ., Private. Missing.  
KELLOGG, ERNEST, Private. Missing.  
KRONENBERG, MAX, Private. Prisoner of War.  
KNAPP, JOHN, Private. Missing.  
LEUMANN, JOHN, Sergeant. Wounded. G. S. W.  
LYNCH, JAMES, Private. Killed.  
LUCAS, CORNELIUS, Private. Killed.  
LEONARD, FRANK J., Private. Killed.  
McAVOY, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
McCUE, JOHN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
McAVINCHE, PHILLIP, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
McMULLIN, WILLIAM, Private. Prisoner of War.

MERCER, MERLE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MILLAY, FRED, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MILEY, GILBERT, Private. Missing.  
MOORE, LAWRENCE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MOREM, ARNOLD, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MILLER, HENRY, Private. Killed.  
MANTILLA, WILLIAM, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MINEY, PATRICK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MATTSON, WILLIAM, Private. Killed.  
NEILSON, JOHN, Private. Missing.  
O'DEA, WILLIAM, Corporal. Wounded. G. S. W.  
O'CONNELL, JOHN, Private. Prisoner of War.  
OTTENSCHNEIDER, TONY, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
O'KEEFE, JOHN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
PETERSON, JOHN, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
PENNINGTON, JAMES, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
PETERSON, WILLIAM, Private. Killed.  
PUMPHREY, HOMER, Private. Missing.  
PHILLIPS, HENRY, Private. Prisoner of War.  
PERLBERG, BENJ., Private. Wounded. Accidental.  
PARDUE, ROBERT, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
RAMBO, BRUCE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
ROSE, SYDNEY, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
ROSS, ARNOLD, Corporal. Wounded. G. S. W.  
ROMEREIN, FRED, Corporal. Missing.  
ROCCO, HERMAN, Private. Missing.  
RUNYON, PHILIP, Private. Missing.  
ROCHESTER, NATHANIEL, Sergeant. Killed.  
RAYGOR, E. L., Private. Killed.  
REILLY, JAMES, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
RUDOLPH, ALOYSIUS, Private. Missing.  
SCARPETTI, ALEXANDER, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
STOFER, EVERETTE, Private. Wounded. S. W.  
SMITH, WALLACE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
SUMA, FRANK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
STRINGER, EDWARD, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
SWANSON, OLAF, Private. Killed.  
SULLIVAN, JERRY, Private. Prisoner of War (missing).  
SCHULTZ, OTTO, Private. Missing.

SICA, ROCCO, Private. Killed.  
SARGEANT, WILLIAM, Sergeant. Wounded. G. S. W.  
SAPONARO, FRANK, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
TALBOT, WILLIAM, Private. Killed.  
TALLON, DANIEL, Corporal. Killed.  
TRONSON, MELVIN, Private. Prisoner of War.  
TROTTA, AMEDEO, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
WYOUCHOWSKI, WATTS, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
WEAVING, PHILLIP, Private. Missing.  
WEINHOLD, FRED, Private. Missing.  
WEISBERGER, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.

*MEUSE SECTOR (Nov. 2d—Nov. 11th.)*

CZAPLICKI, H., Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
MARTINITES, JAMES, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
TRITT, JOSEPH, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
WEISS, E., Private. Wounded. G. S. W.  
ZUK, MIKE, Private. Wounded. G. S. W.

\*S. W. means Shrapnel Wound by means of shell, bomb or grenade.

\*\*G. S. W. means Gun-shot Wound, viz. rifle, pistol or machine gun.

The foregoing casualty list is not vouched for in every instance, but is the most authentic obtainable by the authors at the time of publication of this History.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY E, 308th INFANTRY

### OFFICERS

MAJOR G. G. McMURTRY, 22 East 70th St., N. Y. City.

CAPTAIN BROOKS HERRING

CAPTAIN ALFRED S. GRIFFITHS, Amityville, Long Island.

CAPTAIN ALLAN J. MACDOUGALL, 141 Euclid East, Detroit, Mich.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. COOK, 216 Roland Ave., Lackawana, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT KARL E. WILHELM, Ellicott Sq. Building, Buffalo,  
N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. DE W. STEVENS, 136 West 80th St., N. Y. City.

LIEUTENANT FRANK J. MURPHY, 410 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT R. J. MULLIN, 192 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT GASTON, Pioneer Apt. Detroit, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT BERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT CHESTER M. STRATTON, 598 3rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT BILL, New York City.

LIEUTENANT FRIES

LIEUTENANT REINHARDT

LIEUTENANT McALLISTER

LIEUTENANT JEPSON

LIEUTENANT CECIL J. SMITH, 627 East Adams St., Los Angeles,  
Cal.

LIEUTENANT HOLLIS D. ALLEN, 26 Peterboro St., Detroit, Mich.

LIEUTENANT BRIGHT

LIEUTENANT CONLEY

LIEUTENANT GILBERT

LIEUTENANT YARBROUGH

LIEUTENANT EDWIN A. KANE, 417 West 144th St., N. Y. City.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT LANEY, 118 Cervantes St., Pensacola, Fla.

LIEUTENANT JAMES V. LEAK, Memphis, Texas.

LIEUTENANT PHINNEY

The above is the personnel of all officers who were at any time connected with Company E.

PERSONNEL OF ENLISTED MEN ON DATE OF  
DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE, APRIL 6, 1918

ALLEN, JAKE, 404 East 11th St., N. Y. City.  
ALLISON, JOHN, Palo Alto Ave., Hollis, Long Island.  
ASSELO, CHARLES, 531 East 13th St., N. Y. City.  
ASTROVE, JOSEPH, 1239 Boston Road, N. Y. City.  
ATHA, EARNEST, 112 So. 3d St., Muskegee, Okla.  
BALDWIN, FRED W., 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
BANDLER, BENJAMIN, 1119 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BARHITE, GEORGE H., North Salem, N. Y.  
BARLEON, WILLIAM J., 371 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. City.  
BARZ, LOUIS, 1449 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BERGEN, PHILLIP V., 2313 Gleason Ave., Westchester, N. Y.  
BERKOWITZ, MICHAEL, 316 Stockton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BERNARD, EDWARD, Suffield, Conn.  
BEZER, ALBERT F., 20 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BLACK, FRED W., 86 Visitation Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BLAND, CHARLES, 508 West 48th St., N. Y. City.  
BODZIOCK, JOHN, 52 Willis St., Bristol, Conn.  
BOLAN, SIDNEY, 245 So. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.  
BOMAN, HENNING, 1225 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BONGARTZ, JOSEPH, 358 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.  
BONISLAWSKI, JOHN, 36 Chestnut St., Chelsea, Mass.  
BRENNAN, HAROLD, 1223 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BRICE, JAMES A., 19 Dry Dock St., N. Y. City.  
BRICKETT, CHARLES, Valesbury, N. J.  
BRONSTEIN, BENJAMIN, 355 East 10th St., N. Y.  
BROWN, ALEXANDER, 11 West 11th St., N. Y. City.  
BRZESKI, FRANK, 50 So. Eagle St., Terryville, Conn.  
BUTTACAVOLI, DOMINICK, 1384—2d Ave., N. Y. City.  
CALABRIO, SALVATOR, 124 Maple St., Meriden, Conn.  
CALLAHAN, WILLIAM, 130 Locust St., Flushing, Long Island.

CARNEY, PATRICK A., 581 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City.  
 CARUCCI, SAVERIO, Glencove, Long Island.  
 CASERALLA, MICHAEL, 100 Foster St., Meriden, Conn.  
 CHILDS, JOHN, Broadway and 31st St., Flushing, L. I.  
 CHISWELL, GEORGE, 488 No. Main St., Union City, Conn.  
 CLARK, WILLIAM, Cheshire, Conn.  
 COBURN, JOHN C., 8 Orange St., Barre, Vt.  
 COHEN, HARRY, 440 East 141st St., N. Y. City.  
 COHEN, MEYER, 719 West 180th St., N. Y. City.  
 COLLINS, LOUIS A., 26 South St., Marlboro, Mass.  
 CONNELL, PHILLIP A., No. Main St., Union City, Conn.  
 CONWAY, JOHN J., 84 No. Elliot Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 COOMB, CHARLES, 59 Lincoln Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CORRAO, SEBASTIAN, 385 East 157th St., N. Y. City.  
 COYLE, JAMES, 357 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CRUGAR, LEONHARD, 15 Spruce St., North Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 CURLEY, PATRICK F., 20 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CURNAN, FRANCIS, 133 East 88th St., N. Y. City.  
 CZAPLICKI, WLADYSLAW, 75 No. Main St., Terryville, Conn.  
 DAOMI, PATRICK, 47 High St., Naugatuck, Conn.  
 DEAL, JAMES, Rockville, Conn.  
 DE ANDREA, VETO, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 DEL DUCA, PHILIP, 677 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DENINO, FRANK, 474 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DESAULNIERS, EGID, 11 Henry St., Southbridge, Mass.  
 DEVANNEY, PATRICK, 376 East 143d St., N. Y. City.  
 DEVLIN, CHARLES, 295 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DOHERTY, ARTHUR F., 168 West 120th St., N. Y. City.  
 DOUBRAVA, JOSEPH, 415 East 71st St., N. Y. City.  
 EDDINGTON, BENJAMIN, 157 Skillman Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EIFORT, OTTO H., 23 Marion St., East New York, N. Y.  
 ELLSWORTH, ANTHONY H., La Grangeville, N. Y.  
 FALKOWSKI, NATHAN, 368 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FALLACE, WILLIAM, 334 West 35th St., New York City.  
 FISK  
 FLORIO, SAMUEL, Oyster Bay, Long Island.  
 FLYNN, RAYMOND, 783 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.  
 FREESE, ALBERT, 412 2d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 FROST, BENJAMIN, 141 East 114th St., N. Y. City.



FURLONG, WILLIAM, East View Farm, N. Y.  
FUSCO, MANDERD, 307 East 44th St., N. Y. City.  
GALUZZO, JAMES, 173 Capital Ave., Meriden, Conn.  
GARDNER, EDWARD, 191 Audubon Ave., N. Y. City.  
GIANGRECO, JOSEPH, 54 Niagara St., Rochester, N. Y.  
GILLECE, BERNARD, 99 Morris Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.  
GINSBERG, HYMAN, 399 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
GOLD, ISADOR, 20 East 115th St., N. Y. City.  
GOLD, MAX, 29 Jersey St., Staten Island, N. Y.  
GOLDBERG, IRVING, 174 Canal St., N. Y. City.  
GOLDSOLL, ARNOLD, Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
GOLDSTEIN, JAMES M., 1234 Union Ave., N. Y. City.  
GORNATO, BONIFACIO, 74 4th St., L. I. City, N. Y.  
GRANT, LEROY, 105 Oak St., Naugatuck, Conn.  
GREENSTEIN, MICHAEL, 24 Forsythe St., N. Y. City.  
GREENWALD, IRVING, 144 Cebra Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.  
GROSS, HERBERT, 209 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
GUTENBERGER, Long Island, N. Y.  
HAYBECK, FRANK, 435 East 74th St., N. Y. City.  
HACKETT, PETER, 119 9th Ave., N. Y. City.  
HAIGHT, HARRY N., Franklin Furnace, Franklin, N. Y.  
HAMILTON, JAMES, 1277 Shakespeare Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HAAS, SIDNEY, 1183 3d Ave., N. Y. City.  
HAVENS, GEORGE, 106 Upton St., East Syracuse, N. Y.  
HAMILTON, W. J., 119 West 164th St., N. Y.  
HERBERT, ELMER V., 1460 77th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HESSLER, HARRY T., 28 Henritts St., Yonkers, N. Y.  
HILLER, ABRAHAM, 742 East 6th St., N. Y.  
HIMPLER, JOHN, 121 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HUSSEY, ALEXANDER T., 233 West 107th St., N. Y. City.  
IRACI, ALFIO, 507 East 111th St., N. Y. City.  
IZZO, LUIGI, 29 Jay St., Rochester N. Y.  
JONES, CHARLES, 547 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
JONES, FRED J., 208 Ave. C, N. Y. City.  
JOVINO, TONY, 91 East 7th St., N. Y. City.  
JUDAS, PETER C., 79 Christie St., N. Y. City.  
JOHNSON, THEODOR 224 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
KANDEL, BENJAMIN, 1045 Morris Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
KAPLAN, HAROLD, 44 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**KAPTICK, JOSEPH**

**KARCHER, LOUIS**, 3146 Heath Ave., N. Y. City.

**KASPIROVICH, JACOB**, 243 Henry St., N. Y. City.

**KELLY, MICHAEL**, 1372 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**KENNEDY, WILLIAM V.**, 432 West 49th St., N. Y. City.

**KENNEY, JOHN M.**, 196 Cherry St., Naugatuck, Conn.

**KESSLER, WILLIAM V.**, 1408 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**KIERNAN, JOSEPH**, 253 West 121st St., N. Y. City.

**KINLIN, THOMAS E.**, Churchtown, Maryland.

**KLEIN, JOSEPH**, Hempstead, L. I., R. F. D. No. 4.

**KNAPP, JOHN**, 1679 Ave. A, N. Y. City.

**KRAUSE, BERNARD**,

**KRAUSS, MURRAY**, 1185 Fulton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**KROESSLER, ALFRED**, 170 Ave. C, N. Y. City.

**KRONENBERG, MAX**, 1774 Bryant Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

**LABRAKE, PAUL**, 28 Washington St., Potsdam, N. Y.

**LAROCCO, ANTONIO**, 537 East 111th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LAVINE, JOSEPH**, 1677 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LAZAR, SAMUEL**, 18 Park St., New Britain Conn.

**LEARY, PATRICK**, 20 Mott St., Worcester, Mass.

**LENEHAN, TIMOTHY**, St. Joseph's Rectory, Bombay, N. Y.

**LEONARD, JAMES F.**, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

**LEROY, EDWARD**, 645 East 12th St., N. Y. City.

**LEUMANN, JOHN F.**, 1389 Bristow St., N. Y. City.

**LONG, PATRICK**, 325 West 35th St., N. Y. City.

**LOUCKS, JOHN**, 481 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**LONGINOTTI, FRANK A.**, 7 Jones Street, N. Y. City.

**LUBCHANSKY, IRVING**, 80 Eldridge Street, N. Y. City.

**LUKAS, MICHAEL**, 607 East 12th St., N. Y. City.

**LYON, HAROLD F.**, 215 Flower Ave., East Watertown, N. Y.

**LYONS, JAMES W.**, 27 Columbus Ave., N. Y. City.

**LYNCH, JAMES N.**, Westfield, Mass.

**MCADAMS, HAROLD**, 147 East 82d St., N. Y. City.

**MCAVINCHI, PHILIP**, 516 Third Ave., N. Y. City.

**MCAVOY, WILLIAM R.**, 269 West 136th Street, N. Y. City.

**MCCUE, JOHN**, 350 88th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**MCGAY, GEORGE**, New York City, N. Y.

**MCGUIRE, JAMES E.**, 218 East 27th St., N. Y. City.

**McKEON, JOHN**, 6 Taylor Street, Worcester, Mass.

MACWHINNEY, STEVENSON, 1372 Ogden Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.  
City.

MALLOY, JOSEPH, 258 Philmore, New Brighton, N. Y.

MANCINI, JOSEPH, 130 High Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

MANCINI, PASQUEL, 584 West Prospect St., Watertown, N. Y.

MANCUSO, BRUNO, 386 Thames Street, Bristol, R. I.

MANTILLA, WILLIAM, 11 Felmont Street, Worcester, Mass.

MANTAI, EDWARD, c/o Harbart, 97 North 8th Street, Brooklyn,  
N. Y.

MAIANZANO, DOMINICO, 343 East 12th Street, N. Y. City.

MARKAJANI, CÆSER, 484 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y.

MARTINITIS, JOHN, 11 Ætna Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

MARZI, SALVATOR, 2375 Arthur Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

MASON, WILLIAM A., Cherry Ave., Watertown, Conn.

MATTFELD, DIETRICK, 425 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., c/o  
Mrs. Otterstedt.

MAURER, JACOB B., 15 Garfield Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

MEDICAO, MICHELE, 125 South End Street, Dunnoire, Pa.

MERCER, MERLE, Woodbury, Conn.

MILLER, HENRY, 16 Catherine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINKLER, FRED., 79 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

MINEY, PATRICK, 164 Newton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONTEFORTE, LEONARD, 260 North 7th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOSS, JOHN, 201 West 108th St., N. Y. City.

MULLIN, JOHN, 918 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MURRAY, JOHN, 130 East 96th St., N. Y. City.

NEWBERG, NATHAN, 318 West 18th St., N. Y. City.

NICOLLETTI, PIETRO, 61 Bayard St., N. Y. City.

NICOLITTI, TERRY, c/o Cortazzo, 2072 1st Ave., N. Y. City.

NIGRO, MATTEO, 2 Pine St., Meriden, Conn.

NOBILI, GIAMBATISTO, 77 Maple Ave., Mount Kisco, N. Y.

NOE, CHARLES, 128 5th St., L. I. City, N. Y.

NICHOLS, CYRIL, 16 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City.

NORMAN, SAMUEL, 739 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVOTNY, JOSEPH, 1346 1st Ave., N. Y. City.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, New York City.

O'CONNELL, JOHN, 21 Maltby Place, New Haven, Conn.

O'DEA, WILLIAM S., 470 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, 204 West 24th St., New York City.

ORENSTEIN, ISADOR  
ORTLIEB, GEORGE J., 280 5th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
PATRISSI, ANTONIO, 312 East 108th St., N. Y. City.  
PAUL, JOHN E., Harlem Branch, Y. M. C. A., N. Y. City.  
PERLBERG, BENJAMIN, 56 Hester St., N. Y. City.  
PIMPL, WILLIAM, 457 West 24th St., N. Y. City.  
POWERS, JOSEPH, 343 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
PRAGER, AUGUSTUS, Palenville, N. Y., Box 50.  
PROBST, LOUIS, 289 McDougal St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
PUGH, CHARLES, 2111 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
RAEZKOWSKI, ADAM, 33 Spring St., Union City, Conn.  
RATTO, VITO, 39 High St., Naugatuck, Conn.  
REAGAN, CHARLES, 432 1st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
REILLY, FRANK, 216 W. 108th St., N. Y. City.  
RIST, CHARLES, Ballston Spa, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 5.  
ROCCO, HERMAN, 554 East 4th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
RODDIE, JOSEPH, 426 West 40th St., N. Y. City.  
ROGERS, JAMES, 123 Williams St., New York City.  
ROSE, SIDNEY, 1437 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
ROSS, ARNOLD, Sawyer's Island, Booth Bay, Maine.  
ROSSI, ANGELO, 584 Morris Ave., N. Y. City.  
ROSSMAN, MERMEN, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
RUBIN, JAKE, 1789 Bathgate Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
RUDOLPH, ALOYSIUS, 204 Starr St., Brooklyn, N. Y., c/o Ellis.  
SALZBERG, BERNARD, 536 Morris Ave., N. Y. City, c/o Bernstecher.  
SARGEANT, WILLIAM, 321 East 120th St., N. Y. City.  
SCARPETTI, ALEXANDER, 2213 St. Raymond Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
SCHEELER, FRED, 55 Meserole Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SCHMIDT, WILLIAM, 441 East 134th St., N. Y. City.  
SCHONHOFT, THOR, 702 Caton Ave., Flatbush, R. I.  
SERINI, JOHN  
SHESKEY, JOHN, Bridgewater, Conn., c/o Wallace.  
SICA, ROCCO, 2356 Prospect Ave., N. Y. City.  
STILSON, GEORGE, 325 West Mill St., Ithaca, N. Y.  
STONE, CLARENCE, New Milford, Conn.  
STRINGER, EDWARD, 147 West 84th St., N. Y. City.  
SUGARMAN, HENRY, 644 Wales Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
SUIKLOS, JOHN, Terryville, N. Y.  
SUMA, FRANK

SWANSON, OLAF, Oakville, Conn.  
SWEET, CHARLES, 210 West 108th St., N. Y. City.  
TALLON, DANIEL, 261 114th St., N. Y. City.  
TALBOT, WILLIAM, 94 High St., Ansonia, Conn.  
THOMAS, ALBERT, 147 South Park Ave., Rockville Center, L. I.  
THOMPSON, RICHARD, Buenavista Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.  
TROTTA, AMEDIO, 132 Sackett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
VAN ALSTYNE GERALD, 519 Burnett Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.  
VANDENBERG, ALBERT, 269 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
VELGER, MAX, 400 East 7th St., N. Y. City.  
VIAPIANO, JAMES, 1494 St. Lawrence Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
VITKUS, JOSEPH, 61 Spring St., Union City, Conn.  
VUMBACO, SAMUEL, 98 Maple St., Meriden, Conn.  
WACH, CHARLES, 23 East 117th St., N. Y. City.  
WALL, JOHN, 80 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WALLENT, JOSEPH, 415 East 9th St., N. Y. City.  
WEAVING, PHILIP, Naugatuck, Conn.  
WECKESSER, EDWARD, 75 Irving Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WEINER, ISIDOR, 43 Henry St., New York City.  
WEISBERGER, JOSEPH, 15 Avenue A, New York City.  
WEINHOLD, FRED, 218 Holland Road, Schenectady, N. Y.  
WIECZICK, WILLIAM, Ellicottsville, N. Y.  
WOJICKOWSKI, WATTS, Waterbury, Conn.  
WOOSTER, EMMET, 22 Coen St., Naugatuck, Conn.

#### REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED AT NEUFMAISON, FRANCE

MATTSON, WILLIAM  
MERRY, ERNEST S., 215 North Grant St., Detroit, Minn.  
MILLAR, JAMES, U. S. Army.  
MILEY, GILBERT, Lake Andes, South Dakota.  
MILLAY, FRED H., Murdo, South Dakota.  
ROMEREIN, FRED, Roslyn, South Dakota.

#### REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918, ARGONNE FOREST

BAKKER, DICK  
COVERT, PARLEY J., Thatcher, Idaho.

COX, FERD., Powderville, Mont.  
CHRISTENSON, FRED S., Soda Springs, Idaho.  
DANIELSON, HELMER, 532 Henry St., Bklyn., N. Y.  
DICKERSON, JOHN M., Bloomfield, Mont.  
DE WITT ROY, Logan, Utah.  
DELSASO, JOHN L.  
DE FORD, GEORGE B., Kintla, Mont.  
DIEUDONNE, LAWRENCE, Woodland, Calif.  
DOMROSE, WALTER  
FOSTVEED, HANS  
FELDT, WILHELM, Big Timber, Mont.  
HEALY, MICHAEL, Greenwich, Conn.  
HOTT, JOHN, Hinsdale, Mont.  
HAWK, GUY R., 809 South Sycamore St., Ottawa, Kansas.  
HURD, ERVIN C., St. Helena, Calif.  
KELLOGG, ERNEST  
CORSMO, ALFRED, Franklin, Minn.  
LUCAS, CORNELIUS  
MOORE, LAWRENCE, 419 Olive St., Santa Rosa, Calif.  
MCMULLIN, WILLIAM, 765 Dakota Ave., Huron, S. D.  
MOREM, ARNOLD  
NORWOOD, FRANCIS, Huntington, Utah.  
NORLING, EMIL, St. Maries, Idaho.  
NEWCUM, GEORGE, Benton, Kansas.  
OTTENSCHNEIDER, TONY, Averstien, Ill.  
PARDUE, ROBERT  
PENNINGTON, JAMES H.,  
PRICE, ALVIN, Krambell, Tenn.  
PUMPHREY, HOMER  
PETERSON, WILLIAM, Arco, Idaho.  
PETERSON, JOHN, Leadora, Idaho.  
PHILLIPS, HENRY, 751 Butternut St., St. Paul, Minn.  
POU, ROBERT  
ROMMEL, CLARENCE, Terre Bone, Oregon.  
RAMBO, BRUCE M., Merrill, Oregon.  
REILLEY, JAMES  
ROCHESTER, NATHANIEL, Santa Ana, Calif.  
RUNYON, PHILIP  
RAYGOR, ERNEST, Sumatra, Mont.

SMITH, CHRISTIAN, Scottsville, Mich., R. 4.  
SAPONARO, FRANK H., Meadowdale, Wash.  
SCHULTZ, OTTO J.  
SMITH, WALLACE  
SULLIVAN, JERRY  
STOFFER, EVERET, Armour, South Dakota.  
SLOAN, WILLIAM W.  
SWANSON, CARL J.  
SCHMIDT, HENRY  
SWISHER, JOHN  
TRANSON, MELVIN, Newburg, N. Dak.  
VILES, THOMAS G., 405 Central Ave., Monett, Mo.  
YODER, ROBERT, 509 W. Walnut St., Centralia, Wash.

REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED OCTOBER, 1918,  
ARGONNE FOREST

AMSEL, HENRY, Plumstedville, Pa.  
CASEY, MICHAEL, 5267 Wilkins Ave., East End, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
CROMO, SAM, 124 South First St., Highland Park, Ill.  
ELLIS, CLARENCE, 313 South St., Steubenville, Ohio.  
FINLEY, RUEL, Kingsland, Ark.  
FAIRFAX, COFER, Hoadley, Va.  
GOSS, LEE, Hickory Ridge, Ark.  
GREER, WILLIAM, Morrilton, Ark., R. 2.  
HARTMAN, GEORGE W.  
HARTMAN, LOUIS, Lehigh, Iowa, R. 1.  
HARBUCK, WILEY, Floralla, Covington, Ala.  
HALLER, ARTHUR, 118 W. Baltimore St., Mich. City, Ind.  
HEBRON, WILLIAM F., 435 Good Valley, Johnston, Pa.  
HEINRICHS, HENRY, Breda, Iowa.  
HERSCOVITZ, ABE, 1420 Seventh Ave., Tampa, Fla.  
JOHNSON, NORMAN  
KING, WILEY, Searville, Tenn., R. 9.  
KEATING, JOSEPH, Gilberton, Pa.  
KANE, ANTHONY M., 1916 Perryville Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
KRAMER, PETER J.  
KELICKER, FRED W., 1906 E. 59th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
KENNEDY, WILLIAM J., Early, Iowa, R. 2.

LITWIN, MARTIN, 3rd Ave., Plains, Pa.

LINN

LEWIS, WILLIAM E.,

MASON, WILLIAM, Courtois, Mo.

McCLANNAHAN, JAMES L., Yoakum, Tex.

MAY, JOHN F., Fairbanks, Ark.

MILLER, WILLIAM R., Kongo, Mo.

O'MALLEY, JAMES, 5416 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OGLE, ALBERT

OLSON, OLAF, Aurellia, Iowa, R. 1.

O'LEARY, THOMAS P., 1932 Maine St., Shartsburg, Pa.

OLSAK, RUDOLPH

OREN, EUGENE, 1911 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEXTON, THOMAS H., Whitewell, Tenn.

SCHMIDT, SYLVESTER

STARK, EUGENE

SUMMERS, JAMES W., Springtown, Ark.

TAKACK

TRITT, JAMES C.

TAYLOR, JAMES W., Holdenville, Okla.

VASPINDER, WALLACE, Phillipstown, Pa.

VAUGHN, ALBERT P., Lyons, Ga., R. 2.

VANDERFORD, THOMAS, Bethlehem, Ga.

WISE, CLAUD, 410 N. 4th St., Lebanon, Pa.

WEISS, EDWARD J., 304 Berwick St., Easton, Pa.

WEISSER, HARVEY, Porttavern, Pa., R. 1.

WUBBEN, HERMAN J.

WOODFORD, JAMES P., 1808 Filmore St., Lynchburg, Va.

WOLFE, ALBERT, Windon, Minn., R. 3.

WILLIAMS, HARRY J., 1103 E. Center St., Mahoney City, Pa.

YEAGER, STEVE, New Philadelphia, Pa.

REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED, NOVEMBER 15, 1918,  
MEUSE RIVER

ANGELO, CLARENCE, Rowley, Iowa.

ANDERSON, WALLACE A., Artisa, New Mexico.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH E., Mulkey, Okla.

BAKER, HENRY T., Des Moines, Iowa.



BUTCHER, RAYMOND, Wayland, Mo.  
BRIEAR, CHARLES, 616½ Second St., Fort Madison, Iowa.  
BUCH, LARS, Cedar Falls, Iowa.  
BARBOUR, CHARLES  
BORGESS, WILLIAM, Ceagoville, Tex.  
BIRDZELL, AMY, 1204 H. Street, Salida, Col.  
BERGER, WALTER, Wilbur, Neb.  
BLOCKTER, PETER, Walsenberg, Col.  
BROWN, WILLIAM, Winfield, Tex.  
BORCHARDT, CHARLES, Mount Zion Cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va.  
BLADES, GUY E., Manassa, Col.  
BILLINGSLEY, BEN, Lehigh, Okla.  
CORNETT, WALTER, Fairfield, Iowa, R. 5.  
CUDELL, EDWARD  
COFFMAN, MASON, Shawnee, Okla, R. 4.  
CROSS, CLARENCE, Meredithville, Va.  
CROWLEY, EZRA, Kerrins, Tex. R. 3.  
CAIAZZO, GIETANNO, 159 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
COLVARD, JAMES W., Linzella, Ga.  
CROCKETT, CLARENCE, San Sada, Tex.  
COCKRAN, IRA, Cookville, Tex. R. 1.  
COMBS, CHARLES W., Poplar Hills, Va.  
CHAFFIN, HUBERT, Dublin, Va.  
DAVIS, FLOYD W., Delta, Col.  
DAWIDOFF, LADASLAW, 1610 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.  
DEBEY, DANIEL  
DORHAM, ABNER, Moonshine Hills, Tex.  
DILLON, EUBY, Scruggis, Va.  
DOTSON, LUTHER, Castle Wood, Va., R. 3.  
DELOCH, FRANK, Grenada, Miss., R. 3.  
DOAD, CHARLES, Peck, Va., R. 1.  
DAVIS, GEORGE, Clear Lake, Iowa.  
EDWARDS, MARVIN, Jean, Tex.  
EUSTICE, GEORGE, Georgetown, Col.  
EAGAN, ROY, Lamar, Col.  
FOSTER, ELBERT H., Maud, Tex.  
FRY, THOMAS H., Atlas, Okla.  
FLOOD, JOHN H., Leadville, Col.  
FERONE, STANSLAW, 379 Denton St., Detroit, Mich.

FRANKLIN, ROBERT, Adelle, Miss.  
GRIEDLEY, CLINTON, Green, Kansas.  
GIFFORD, WILBERT, Yumer, Ariz.  
GARCHER, ERMINO, St. John, Ariz.  
GARCHER, EMANUEL, Concho, Ariz.  
GOFFINET, EDWARD, Zwingle, Iowa, R. 1.  
HAND, IRVING R., 306 Olive Street, Blue Island, Ill.  
HAMILTON, OCEA, Buntine, Tenn., R. 6.  
HELM, IRA B., Cedar Falls, Iowa, R. 5.  
HIRSCH, OSCAR B., Hillsboro, New Mexico.  
HANCOCK, IRA E., Taylor, Ariz.  
HARDY, ALBERT, Ellsworth St., Martinsville, Va.  
HAFFORD, LEO W., Carrey, Ohio.  
HOEL, GEORGE, Randall, Kan.  
HOGGINS, GEO. E., Ardmore, Okla.  
HIGDON, HARRY, 915 Fourth Ave., Ardmore, Okla.  
HASS, CHARLES, Stony Creek Mill, Pa.  
JUDA, JOHN, 231 Plater St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
JINES, SIDNEY, Ochiltree, Tex.  
JOHNSON, BRUCE  
JACKSON, LEROY, McClade, Col.  
KNUDSON, HAROLD, Waterville, Kan.  
KOLLE, JESSE, Victoria, Tex.  
KILLIAN, EDWARD, 204 Crawford Ave., Altoona, Pa.  
KEENE, MARVIN, Bonhan, Tex.  
KIEREN, HENRY, Miami, Ariz., Box 100  
LONDON, CARL C.  
LIGON, EVERETT, Keller, Okla.  
LACKEY, JOS., Ordway, Col.  
MEYERS, ALBERT, Fourth St. and Kane, Manchester, Iowa.  
MADDOX, FRANCIS, Estherville, Iowa.  
MEACHEN, LYLE E., 804 Clark St., Sioux City, Iowa.  
MOORE, TRUMAN W., Randolph, Neb.  
MULFORD, HAROLD, Dellsboro, Ind.  
MEYER, WILLIAM, Montrose, Col.  
MATTHEWS, CLAUD, Tempe, Ariz.  
MILLIS, SPIROS, 90 Ashland Ave., W. Orange, N. J.  
MATTON, ERNEST  
NETCHER, CARL

NATION, ERNEST, Pritchett, Tex.  
O'DELL, WILLIAM, Long Lane, Missouri.  
OLIVERIO, GIOVANI, Prov. Dictazarro, Italy.  
POHL, PETTER ALBERT, 616 Sixth Ave., Fort Madison, Iowa.  
PYLE, HORACE  
PARKER, HENRY A., Dixie, Okla.  
PARR, GARRET, Stephenville, Tex.  
RIEKE, LOYD, Kingsley, Iowa.  
RATCLIFFE, RICHARD H., Tulsa, Okla.  
REYNOLDS, IRVING C., 1609 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Col.  
RUSSELL, JOS. G., Denver Athletic Club, Denver, Col.  
REYNOLDS, LESLIE, Springtown, Tex.  
RIEMAN, ARTHUR D., Wadsworth, Tex.  
ROSS, CLARENCE  
SCHAEFFER, RAYMOND, 831 Ninth St., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.  
SMITH, CLAUD A., Sulphur Springs, Tex.  
SCIOTTIRA, GUISEPPE, Melville, N. J.  
SHIELDS, KENETH, 1206 B. Ave., South, Vinton, Iowa.  
TWOOME, GEO., Delhi, Iowa.  
WEBBER, CLARENCE, 121 Sumner St., Galesberg, Ill.  
WAJEHSZEK, JOS., 54 Wilson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED IN JANUARY, 1919,  
AT ORGES, FRANCE

DEYMUDE, CHARLES, Aledo, Ill.  
JONES, SYLVESTER, 10 Linneus Place, Flushing, L. I.  
LUSK, CLYDE, Manchester, Iowa.  
LADD, WARREN, 1212 Second St., S. Oelwein, Iowa.  
WEILHART, JOS., 483 Columbus Ave., N. Y.

REPLACEMENTS RECEIVED, MARCH 25, 1919, AT  
ST. OUEN, FRANCE

BENNETT, ROB., Alexander, Va., R. No. 3.  
BOLAR, ED., Lepanto, Ark.  
EFFORD, CECIL J., 63 Clinton St., Rockport, N. Y.  
MACRILLO, ROCCO, 554 Rio Pelle St., Detroit, Mich.  
MARTIN, ELLSWORTH, Rippon, Wis.

**SCHOENWETTER, ELFE**, Reesville, Wis.

**TODD, RALPH C.**, Noodle, Tex.

**WATT, FRANK**, Gilbert, Ariz.

**WHISEMONT, THOMAS**, Union Grove, Ala.

**WILLIAMS, HENRY**, Walter Valley, Tex.

**WITT, DANIEL**, U. S. R. S., Store House, Phoenix, Ariz.

#### **MEDICAL ASSIGNMENTS TO COMPANY E.**

**CHESTER, SAMUEL K.**, 400 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**RICKLER, LOUIS**, 52 Thomas St., Rochester, N. Y.

**NOTE:** In the foregoing Roster list where no address appears it has not been possible to obtain that address at the time this book was published.













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